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A Status Report On Displaced Homemakers And Single Parents In **The United States**

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July 1987

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, SINGLE PARENTS, AND TEEN PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHAT IS A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER?

A displaced homemaker is a woman whose principal job has been homemaking and who has lost her main source of income because of divorce, separation, widowhood, disability or long-term unemployment of a spouse, or loss of eligibility for public assistance. If she is employed at all, she works part-time or for part of the year. Many of these women have serious trouble finding jobs that are adequate to support themselves and their families.

Displaced homemakers with children who are working full-time are counted among the single parent population; women without children who are working full-time but who meet other elements of the displaced homemaker definition are not included in this report.

WHO ARE THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The 1980 Census shows 11,430,964 displaced homemakers in the United States. Of these, approximately 78 percent are white, 16 percent black, 5 percent Hispanic, 1 percent Native American, and 1 percent Asian-American. Displaced homemakers are predominately older women: seventy percent are over 55 years old, and 54 percent are over 65.

Most older displaced homemakers are white widows; two-thirds of all displaced homemakers are widows. Among displaced homemakers in the prime working years (ages 35 to 64), 43 percent are widows.

Nearly a fourth of the displaced homemakers (22%) have minor children at home. While 80 percent of the displaced homemakers <u>with</u> minor children are under 45 years old, 88 percent of those <u>without</u> minor children are over 55.

ARE THEY WORKING?

Thirty percent of displaced homemakers between 35 and 64 years old work part-time or seasonally; 66 percent are unemployed. Of the displaced homemakers who are working, 40 percent have children under 18 years old in their care. The percentage of displaced homemakers over 35 who are not employed rises with each age group.

WHAT IS THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS?

As of the 1980 Census, 40 percent (4,342,047) of all displaced homemakers over the age of 20 were living below the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) poverty level and another 21 percent (2,360,147) were above the poverty level but below the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard. (The lower living standard is defined as 150 percent of the poverty level -- an income at which DOL estimates one can meet day-to-day living expenses.) Thus, 61 percent of all displaced homemakers have insufficient incomes. Minority displaced homemakers have a much higher absolute poverty rate than their white counterparts: over 60 percent of the displaced homemakers who are black, Hispanic, or Native American have incomes below the DOL poverty level.

HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

Fifty-six percent of all displaced homemakers lack a high school diploma; 22 percent of those between 25 and 65 years old had not completed eighth grade. Older displaced homemakers have considerably less education than their younger counterparts. Nearly half of white (47%) and Asian-American (49%) displaced homemakers are high school graduates; minorities other than Asian-Americans have considerably lower high school completion rates. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Hispanic displaced homemakers are without high school diplomas.

DIFFERENCES BY AGE AMONG DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

The likelihood of a displaced homemaker living in poverty, having a job, having minor children at home, and having a high school education is related directly to her age. For that reason, it is useful to examine the total population of displaced homemakers by age in order to get a sense of the differences in the types of intervention and assistance that are likely to be effective for the various age groups.

The Older Group (55+)

A full 70 percent of the nation's displaced homemakers -- 7,976,134 women -- are over 55 years old. The vast majority of these -- 54 percent of all displaced homemakers -- are over 65, and another 15 percent of the nation's displaced homemakers are between 55 and 64.

Nearly three fifths (58 percent) of these older displaced homemakers have incomes below the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, and have serious difficulty making ends meet. (The BLS lower living standard is defined as 150 percent of the poverty level -- an income at which the Department of Labor estimates that individuals or families can meet most day-to-day expenses.) Most of them do not work, and as a group they are less educated than the general population. However, because of their age and relatively low incomes, most of these older displaced homemakers are eligible for service under the Job Training Partnership Act's older worker program funds.

Children. The vast majority of displaced homemakers without children are older women: 88 percent of them are over 55 and 70 percent are over 65.

Poverty. Well over a third of the older displaced homemakers are living in poverty: 36 percent of those between 55 and 65 and 34 percent of those 65 and over are living below the DOL poverty level. Another 18 percent of those between 55 and 65 are below the DOL Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, as are an additional 25 percent of the displaced homemakers 65 and over. In total, 54 percent of displaced homemakers aged 55 to 64 are below the DOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard, as are 59 percent of displaced homemakers 65 and older.

Employment. Three quarters (75%) of the displaced homemakers between 55 and 64 were not working at all at the time of the 1980 Census (as compared with 62 percent of those in the immediately younger group aged 45-54). Even fewer of the displaced homemakers 65 and over work at all. Census data do not provide information on why individuals are not working. However, widows work outside the home less frequently than those in the same age group who are divorced or separated, which may be an indication that the widows are more isolated, more depressed, or less able to break out of their traditional homemaker role than their divorced or separated counterparts, making it more difficult for them to move into the paid labor force. A sizeable number of the older widows are living in poverty; clearly, they would benefit from targeted, specialized recruitment for employment and training programs.

Education. Well over half the displaced homemakers between 55 and 64 (56%) had less than a high school education, and 32 percent had not completed eighth grade. Nearly two thirds of displaced homemakers 65 and over are without high school diplomas; nearly half the women in this age group (45%) had less than an eighth grade education. The lack of basic education among the older displaced homemakers limits their access to those vocational and job training opportunities that require high school diplomas or other basic skill levels as a prerequisite for enrollment.

The Middle-Aged Group (35-54)

Nearly one sixth of the nation's displaced homemakers fall into the 35-54 age group, -- a total of 1,938,832 individuals. Women who become displaced during this period of their lives face a life crisis quite different from that of younger or older women. If they have children, those children are likely to be teenagers or young adults. Some women in this age group may have become displaced through loss of AFDC income as their last child achieved majority age. Most women in this age group can look forward to at least a decade and often several decades of employment potential; thus, timely and effective intervention may spell the difference between slipping further into poverty or beginning to achieve financial independence that will take them through their older years.

Children. Well over half the displaced homemakers in this middle-aged category (57%) have minor children living at home. However, it is during this twenty-year span that many women find their child-rearing responsibilities ending at the same time that they are losing a husband.

Poverty. Nearly half the women in this age group (46%) are living in poverty, with another 17 percent living below the DOL lower living standard. Thus, well over three fifths of the displaced homemakers between 35 and 54 have inadequate incomes.

Employment. Only 41 percent of the displaced homemakers in this age group are working part-time or part of the year, while 59 percent do not work at all. Many of the 854,921 displaced homemakers who do work are living on the edge of poverty because of the low-paid jobs that are the only ones available to them.

Education. Although the displaced homemakers between 35 and 54 have more schooling than older displaced homemakers, 40 percent of the ones between 35 and 44 had not completed high school and half of the displaced homemakers aged 45 to 54 did not have their high school diploma. Only 22 percent of this middle-aged group has some education beyond high school. Clearly, job training by itself is not enough to move this group of women into well-paid employment; they need programs that will enable them to make educational gains that will enhance their workforce potential.

The Younger Group (under 35)

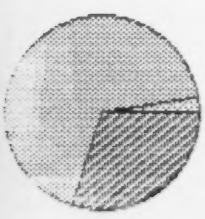
Displaced homemakers under 35 include only 1,515,997 individuals -- just over 13 percent of the total number of displaced homemakers in the nation. Most of them are living with children, and most of them are poor. Households headed by younger displaced homemakers are not easily distinguished from the single parent households, with which they share many characteristics and needs. Because of this, program operators may find that effective service to both the younger displaced homemakers and the single heads of households can be provided without differentiating between the two.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Reasons for Displacement

Over two thirds (67%) of the 11,430,964 displaced homemakers counted by the 1980 Census were widowed, with 30 percent divorced or separated. The spouses of the remaining 2 percent were absent. Of the displaced homemakers who are prime working age women between 35 and 64, well over half (55%) are divorced or separated, 43 percent are widowed, and 3 percent have spouses who are absent.

All Displaced Homemakers

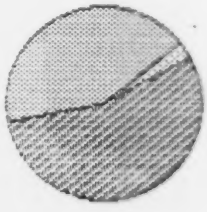


widowed (67.4%)

divorced/separated (30.3%)

spouse absent (2.5%)

Displaced Homemakers 35-64



widowed (42.6%)

divorced/separated (54.8%)

spouse absent (2.6%)

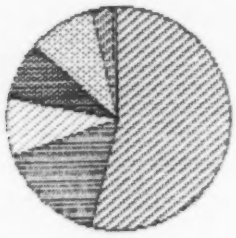
The actual number of displaced homemakers in the country likely exceeds the nearly 11.5 million indicated by the Census data, as Census reports make it difficult to identify displaced homemakers whose spouses are disabled. Nor do the Census data allow identification of single parents receiving AFDC who will lose their eligibility for that source of income when their youngest child reaches 18 years old. Farm wives who become displaced may also be undercounted, as Census data do not indicate farm families whose farms are heading for foreclosure, leaving them without a source of income. Finally, displaced homemakers who are illegal aliens are undoubtedly significantly undercounted; these women are likely to show up by the 1990 Census, once the new immigration laws have taken effect.

Age of the Displaced Homemakers

The displaced homemaker population is predominately made up of older women, with 7,976,134 (70%) of them aged 55 or older. Of these, 1,761,866 (15% of the total) are between 55 and 64.

Most of these older displaced homemakers are widowed. White women make up the vast majority of these older widows.

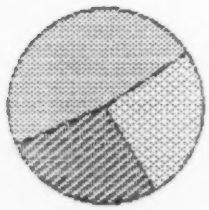
Displaced Homemakers By Age



(20 (.5%)
20-24 (3%)
25-34 (9.8%)
35-44 (8.2%)
45-54 (8.7%)
55-64 (15.4%)
65+ (54.4%)

One third (32%) of all displaced homemakers are in the prime working years of 35 to 64. The age distribution of displaced homemakers in their prime working years (35-64) is also weighted toward the older age groups, with nearly half of them (48%) between 55 and 64, and the other half divided fairly equally between women 45-54 years old (27%) and those between 35 and 44 (26%).

Displaced Homemakers in Prime Working Years (35-64)

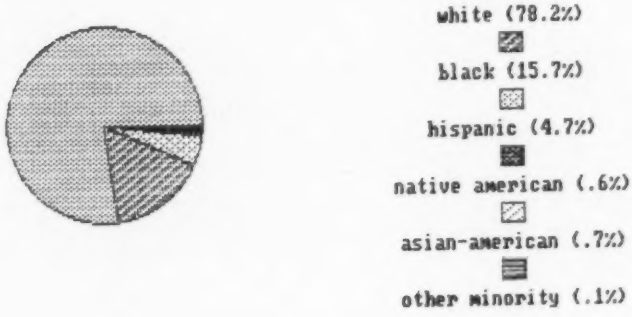


55-64 (48%)
45-54 (27%)
35-44 (26%)

Racial Breakdown of Displaced Homemakers

Most of the displaced homemakers in the United States are white (8,936,320, or 78%). Black women make up 16 percent (1,799,176), Hispanics 5 percent (537,180), and Native Americans, Asian-Americans, and other minorities account for just over one percent. Black women make up a disproportionate share of the displaced homemaker population, as blacks comprise only around 12 percent of the general population.

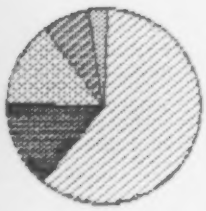
Displaced Homemakers By Race



Three out of four white displaced homemakers are over 55, while only half the black displaced homemakers, 40 percent of the Hispanics, 45 percent of the Native Americans, and 57 percent of the Asian-American displaced homemakers are within that age group. This is probably due to the fact that whites have a longer life span than blacks and Native Americans, and that the large numbers of Hispanic and Asian immigrants who immigrate to the United States are likely to be younger, thus pulling down the average age of displaced homemakers in those racial groups.

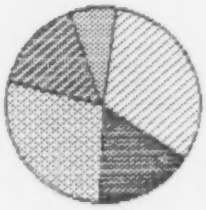
Among displaced homemakers under 25, two-thirds are white and one-fifth are black. The disproportionate number of younger displaced homemakers who are black may be due in part to the fact that labor force participation rates for black women increase with age to a greater degree than for white women.

Displaced Homemakers by Age and Race



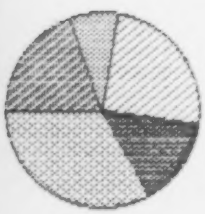
24 and under (3%)
25-34 (8%)
35-54 (14%)
55-64 (15%)
65 + (61%)

White



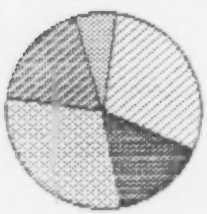
24 and under (8%)
25-34 (16%)
35-54 (29%)
55-64 (17%)
65 + (33%)

Black



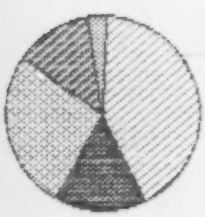
24 and under (8%)
25-34 (20%)
35-54 (32%)
55-64 (14%)
65 + (25%)

Hispanic



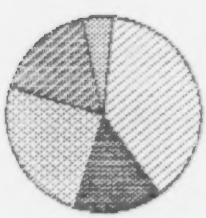
24 and under (7%)
25-34 (18%)
35-54 (30%)
55-64 (15%)
65 + (30%)

Native American



25 and under (3%)
25-34 (13%)
35-54 (26%)
55-64 (15%)
65 + (42%)

Asian-American

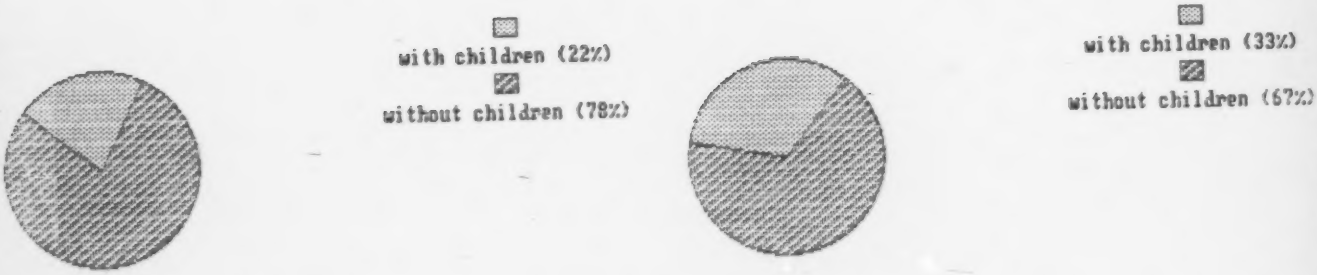


24 and under (5%)
25-34 (17%)
35-54 (25%)
55-64 (15%)
65 + (39%)

Other

Displaced Homemakers With and Without Children

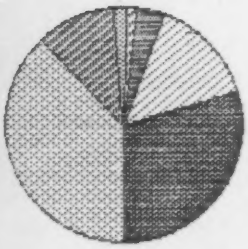
Nearly one-fourth of the nation's displaced homemakers (22%) have children under 18 years old in their care. One third of the prime working age displaced homemakers between the ages of 35 and 64 have minor children at home.

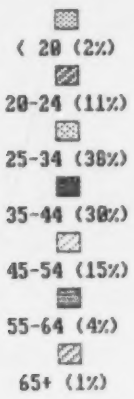


All Displaced Homemakers Displaced Homemakers 35-64

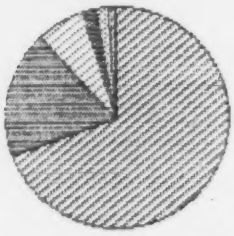
Among the 2,534,695 displaced homemakers with children at home, the majority are relatively young, as one would expect: 51 percent of them are under 35 and 80 percent are under 45 years of age. Displaced homemakers without children cluster in the upper age brackets, with a full 88 percent of them aged 55 or above, and 70 percent 65 or older.

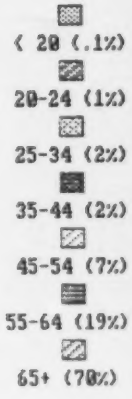
Displaced Homemakers With/Without Children by Age





With Children
(2.5 million)



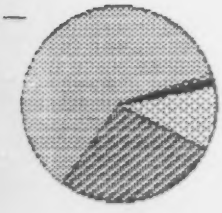


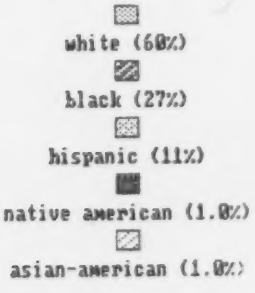
Without Children
(8.9 million)

Minority displaced homemakers are more likely than are their white counterparts to have minor children in their care: 38 percent of all black displaced homemakers, 51 percent of Hispanics, 44 percent of Native Americans, and 28 percent of Asian-American displaced homemakers have children under 18 at home as compared to only 17 percent of whites. Among displaced homemakers aged 35 to 64, 42 percent of blacks and 52 percent of Hispanics, as compared to only 26 percent of whites, have children at home.

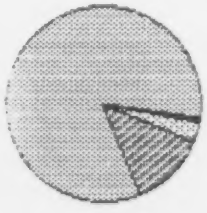
A higher percentage of minority than white displaced homemakers have minor children at home in part because white women have a longer lifespan than minorities.

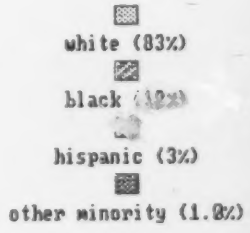
Displaced Homemakers With/Without Children by Race





With Children





Without Children

Displaced Homemakers Living in Subfamilies

Only a very small percentage of displaced homemakers live in subfamilies (285,744, or 2.5%). (A woman is defined as living in a subfamily when she has children but no spouse and is living in a household other than her own -- generally with her parents or other relatives.) The percentage of displaced homemakers living in subfamilies is two to three times higher among minorities than among whites, with the highest percentage among Asian-Americans (7%). [See Appendix A5]

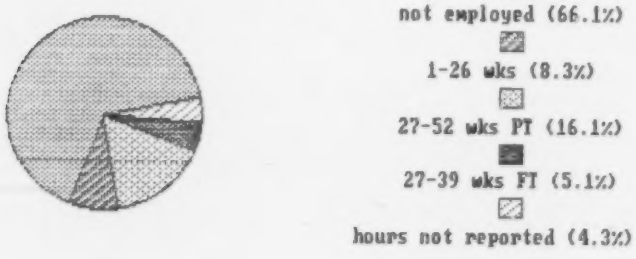
Most of these women are relatively young. Eighty-three percent (236,718) of the displaced homemakers living in subfamilies are under 35 years old, with the largest numbers between 25 and 34 years old. [See Appendix A6]

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Two thirds of all displaced homemakers in the prime working years (35 to 64) are unemployed. The rest work part time, part of the year, or on some other less-than-full-time basis. (Part-time employment is defined as anything less than a 35-hour work week, and part-year employment is defined as anything less than a 39-week work year.)

Nearly one third of all displaced homemakers (32%) are between the ages of 35 and 64. It is these women on whom this section of the study focuses, because they are the target group for displaced homemaker programs. Among those who are working at all, the predominant model regardless of age or race is part-time, part-year employment. The older a woman in this age range is, the more likely she is to be unemployed, with the odds of unemployment rising dramatically at the upper end of the range (55-64) to 75 percent.

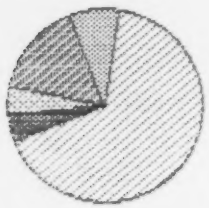
Employment Status of Displaced Homemakers (ages 35-64)



Employment and Age

Just over one third (34%) of the displaced homemakers between 35 and 64 work part-time or seasonally (less than 35 hours per week). (Women who have lost their prime source of income but who work full-time are not included in the displaced homemaker category, but if they have minor children they show up in the single parent data.) The percentage of displaced homemakers who work at all declines with age, from 44 percent of those between 35 and 44, to 25 percent of those 55-64.

Employment By Age (ages 35-64)



1-26 wks (8.3%)

27-52 wks PT (16.1%)

27-39 wks FT (5.1%)

hours not reported (4.3%)

not employed (66.3%)

Employment and Race

Approximately two thirds of the nation's displaced homemakers are unemployed in the prime working years between ages 35 and 64, with only minor differences by race. For whites, the unemployment rate is 65 percent; for blacks, 69 percent; for Native Americans, 73 percent, and for Hispanics, 74 percent. Of the major racial groups, Asian-American displaced homemakers are most likely to be employed, but even they have an unacceptably high unemployment rate of 59 percent. [See Appendix A9]

Employment and Marital Status

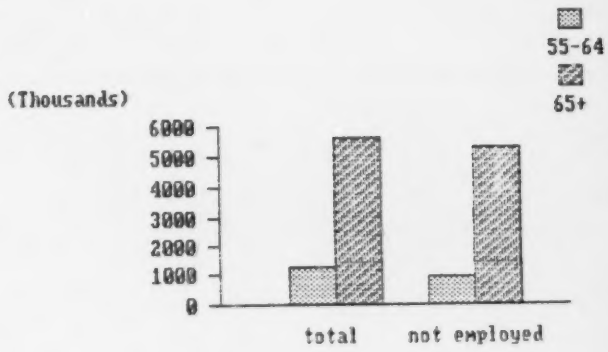
Among older displaced homemakers (age 55 and up) widows are less likely to be employed than are displaced homemakers who are divorced or separated, with the percentage who do not work rising with age. Seventy-seven percent of the widows between 55 and 64 years old are not employed, as compared to 73 percent of those who are divorced or separated in that age group. In contrast, 95 percent of the widows and 90 percent of the divorced or separated women 65 and over are unemployed.

The relationship between employment and marital status for older displaced homemakers does not vary significantly among the various races, with two exceptions. For Asian-American displaced homemakers over 55, widows have a slightly higher employment rate than those who are divorced or separated. Also, among Hispanic displaced homemakers between 55 and 64, slightly more of the widows than the divorced or separated women work. However, in each of those cases, the difference is only one or two percentage

points. [See Appendix A10]

Marital Status and Employment of Older Displaced Homemakers

Divorced/Separated

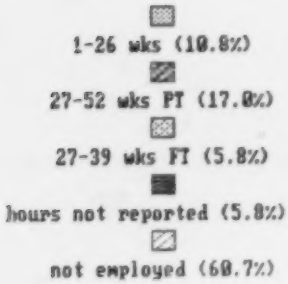


Widowed

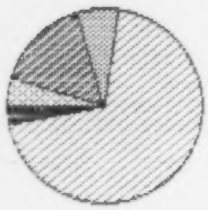
Employment and Children

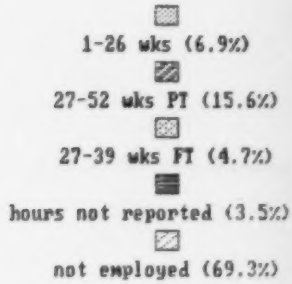
Displaced homemakers in the prime working years who have one or more minor children at home are more likely to be unemployed than are their counterparts without children, regardless of where the women fall within the age range. For example, between ages 35 and 44, 42 percent of displaced homemakers with children work part-time or part of the year, while 50 percent of those without children work. However, while the percentage of women both with and without children who are in the workforce declines with age, the differential between women with and without children who are working also declines with age. In the 55-64 age group, 27 percent of the women with children are working as compared to 25 percent of those without children.

Displaced Homemakers by Employment and Children (ages 35-64)



With Children





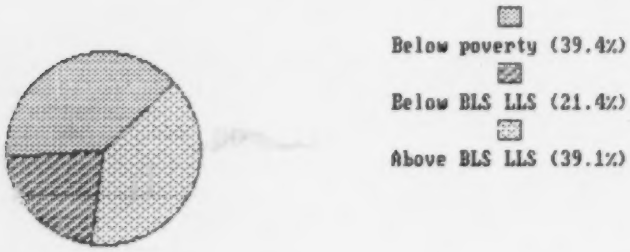
Without Children

POVERTY STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Nearly two thirds of all displaced homemakers have inadequate incomes. Nearly four and a half million women -- forty percent of all displaced homemakers aged 20 and over -- were living below the poverty level in 1980, and another 21 percent had incomes between the poverty level and the lower living standard.

Although it was impossible to determine the percentages of displaced homemakers who work part-time yet remain in poverty, it is clear from the absolute numbers of displaced homemakers in poverty that many of those who are working are not deriving adequate income from their work.

Displaced Homemakers in Poverty



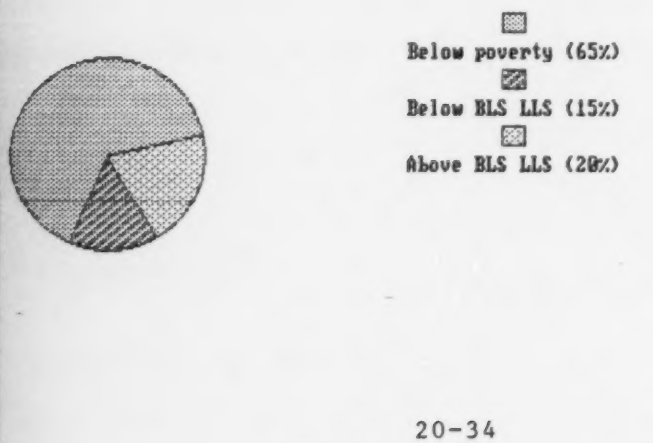
(displaced homemakers in subfamilies are not included)

- There is a steady decline in the rates of absolute poverty as displaced homemakers become older. There is virtually no decline, however, in the combined percentage of women whose incomes are below the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard. In fact, in no age cohort do the incomes of even half the displaced homemakers rise above that standard.

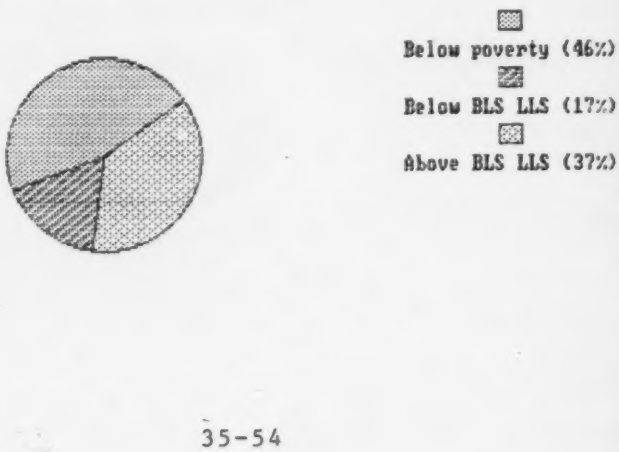
For the younger age groups, the percentage living below the poverty rate is quite high. Of those between 20 and 24 years of age, 73 percent were living in poverty, and most of those had children living with them. The percentage in poverty declines steadily for each age cohort until it reaches 41 percent for ages 45-54, 36 percent for 55 to 64 year-olds, and 34 percent for

those 65 and above. The reduction in poverty for displaced homemakers over 55 years old may be due to the large percentage of widows among the displaced homemakers of that age group whose income from their husbands' social security and pensions may be keeping many of them out of poverty. However, they are not far out of poverty: 59 percent of the women 65 and over are living below the DOL lower living standard.

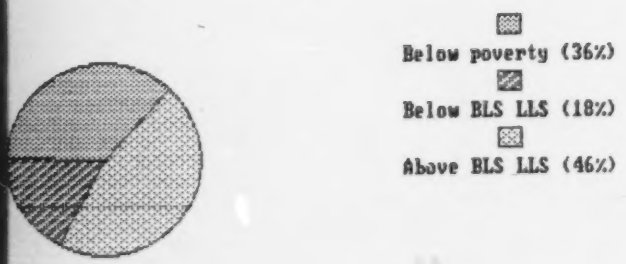
Displaced Homemakers in Poverty by Age (age 20+)



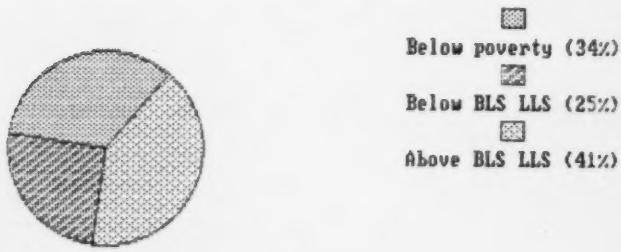
20-34



35-54



55-64

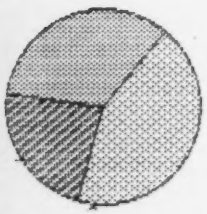


65+

Poverty is much more severe for minority displaced homemakers than for those who are white. Nearly three-fifths (56%) of white displaced homemakers are living below the DOL lower living standard, and a third are below the poverty level. Among black displaced homemakers, over three-quarters (78%) are below the DOL lower living standard, and three-fifths live below the poverty level. Hispanic displaced homemakers' rates of poverty and near-

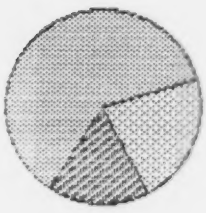
poverty are similar to those of blacks, and Native Americans fare little better. Only Asian-American displaced homemakers approach the income levels of their white counterparts, with 62 percent below the DOL Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, and over two-fifths below the poverty level. Nearly 44 percent of the white displaced homemakers are above the DOL lower living standard, as compared to less than 27 percent of the minority displaced homemakers.

Displaced Homemakers in Poverty By Race



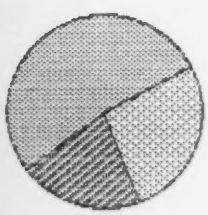
Below poverty (34%)
Below BLS LLS (22.5%)
Above BLS LLS (43.5%)

White



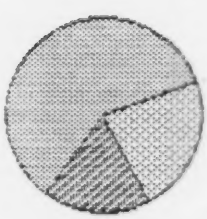
Below poverty (61%)
Below BLS LLS (17%)
Above BLS LLS (22%)

Black



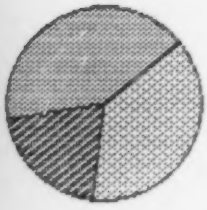
Below poverty (57%)
Below BLS LLS (22%)
Above BLS LLS (29%)

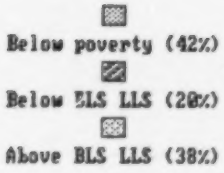
Hispanic



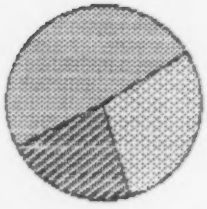
Below poverty (60%)
Below BLS LLS (18%)
Above BLS LLS (23%)

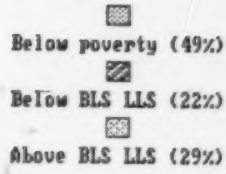
Native American





Asian-American





Other

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Forty-four percent of the displaced homemakers who were 20 and above in 1980 had completed high school, including 18 percent who had attained some education beyond high school. However, well over half (56%) of the 11,006,615 displaced homemakers age 20 and above had less than a high school education. Two thirds of those without a diploma (22 percent of the total) had not completed eighth grade.

Displaced Homemakers' Educational Levels

Education and Age

The older displaced homemakers have attained a lower educational level than their younger counterparts, as might be expected, given the increased emphasis on the importance of a high school education in recent decades. Past the age of 35, the older the displaced homemaker, the less likely she is to have completed high school: 57 percent of those 20-24 and 68 percent of those 25-35 have a high school diploma, but only 36 percent of those over 65 graduated from high school. Over half the women in the prime working years between 35 and 64 have at least a high school education. [See Appendix A15]

Education and Race

Minority displaced homemakers (with the exception of Asian-

Americans) have a significantly lower rate of high school completion than their white counterparts. While 47 percent of white and 49 percent of Asian-American displaced homemakers are high school graduates, only one-quarter of Hispanics, 37 percent of Native Americans, and less than one-third of blacks have a high school diploma. Eighth grade completion rates largely follow the high school completion patterns, with 55 percent of Hispanic displaced homemakers, 42 percent of blacks, 40 percent of Native Americans, 33 percent of whites, and 36 percent of Asian-Americans having less than an eighth grade education. [See Appendix A16]

SINGLE PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHAT IS A SINGLE PARENT?

A single parent is a person with minor children who is living without a spouse. Single parents may be living in their own households or with relatives. Although displaced homemakers and single parents need some of the same kinds of income support and employment services, there are also significant differences in the demographic, educational, employment, and economic status of the two groups that require different approaches. Single parents differ from displaced homemakers in that the single parents may never have been married. Unlike displaced homemakers, who by definition work part-time, seasonally, or not at all, single parents may be working on a full-time basis.

It is important to note that women with children who are working full-time but would otherwise fit the displaced homemaker definition are counted among the single parent population. Also, only single mothers -- not single fathers -- are included in the data on which this report is based.

WHO ARE THE SINGLE PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The 1980 Census showed 3,223,217 single parents in the United States who were not displaced homemakers. These single parents make up 22 percent of the total population of displaced homemakers and single parents combined. Of the single parents, 53 percent are white (1,695,780), 38 percent are black, 8 percent are Hispanic, one percent are Asian-American, and a fraction are members of other minority groups. Twenty-one percent are under 25 years old, and 61 percent are under 35. Except for Asian-Americans, minority single parents overall tend to be somewhat younger than white ones.

ARE THEY WORKING?

Over seven out of ten single parents are employed full-time. However, this high rate of full-time labor force participation is in part due to the fact that by definition the single parent population includes women with children who had lost their primary source of income and who would be a part of the displaced homemaker population except for the fact that they are working full-time.

Twenty-one percent of single parents do not work; the remaining 8 percent work part-time or seasonally, or did not report their hours.

WHAT IS THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS?

More than three quarters of all single parents are below the level at which DOL considers one can meet day-to-day expenses. The 1980 Census showed 12 percent of the nation's single parents living in poverty and another 64 percent who were above the poverty level but whose incomes were less than the DOL lower living standard (150% of the poverty level).

HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

Fifty-two percent of single parents aged 20 and older had completed high school as of the 1980 Census, with 48 percent lacking a high school diploma. White single parents had a considerably higher rate of high school completion (62%) than blacks (39%), Hispanics (36%), or Native Americans (40%). Asian-American single parents, with a 58 percent completion rate, were the only minority group with a percentage of high school graduates close to that of the white single parents.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Age of Single Parents

The single parent population is much younger than the displaced homemakers with children. Nearly two thirds (61%) of the single parents are under 35, as compared to just over half (51%) of the displaced homemakers with children. Twenty-one percent of single parents are under 25, as compared to 13 percent of displaced homemakers with children. Over two thirds of the single parents are between 25 and 44, with only 11 percent over 44 years old.

Single Parents By Age

Racial Breakdown of Single Parents

Over half of the nation's single parents are white, but minorities make up a disproportionate share of the single parent population as compared to their incidence in the general population. Fifty-three percent of the single parents are white (1,695,780), 38 percent are black (1,216,696), 8 percent are Hispanic (252,932), one percent are Native American (29,956), nearly one percent are Asian-American (24,594), and a tiny fraction belong to other minority groups (3,258). The percentage of blacks among the single parent population is more than two times greater than the percentage of blacks among the displaced homemakers and slightly more than three times greater than among the general population.

Racial distribution of single parents is similar to that among displaced homemakers with children, with a somewhat larger

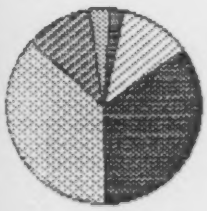
percentage of displaced homemakers with children than single parents being white (53% versus 60%) and a somewhat larger percentage of single parents than displaced homemakers with children being black (38% versus 27%).

Single Parents By Race

white (53%)
black (38%)
hispanic (8%)
native american (1%)
asian-american (1%)

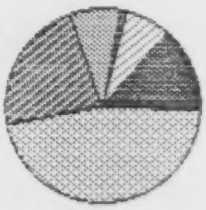
Overall, minority single parents (except for Asian-Americans) are younger than their white counterparts. Thirty percent of black single parents are under 25, as are 25 percent of Hispanics and 28 percent of Native Americans, as compared to just over 14 percent of whites. Nearly three-quarters of all the black single parents are under 35 as compared to two thirds of the Hispanics and the Native Americans and just over half the whites. Asian-American single parents tend to be older, with only 11 percent of them under 25 and only 43 percent under 35.

Single Parents By Age and Race



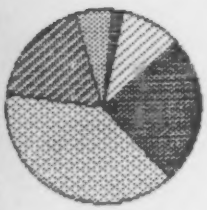
(20 (3.4%)
20-24 (11%)
25-34 (37%)
35-44 (34%)
45-54 (12%)
55+ (2%)

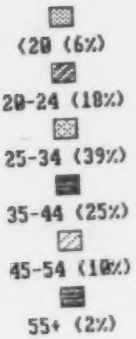
White



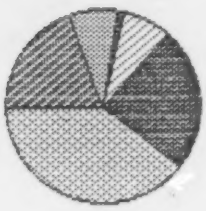
(20 (8%)
20-24 (22%)
25-34 (43%)
35-44 (14%)
45-54 (7%)
55+ (1%)

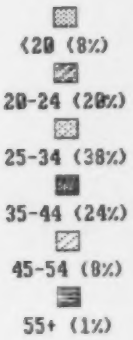
Black



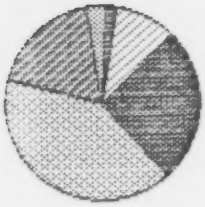


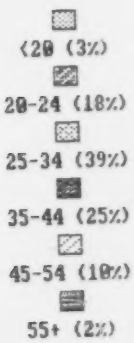
Hispanic





Native American



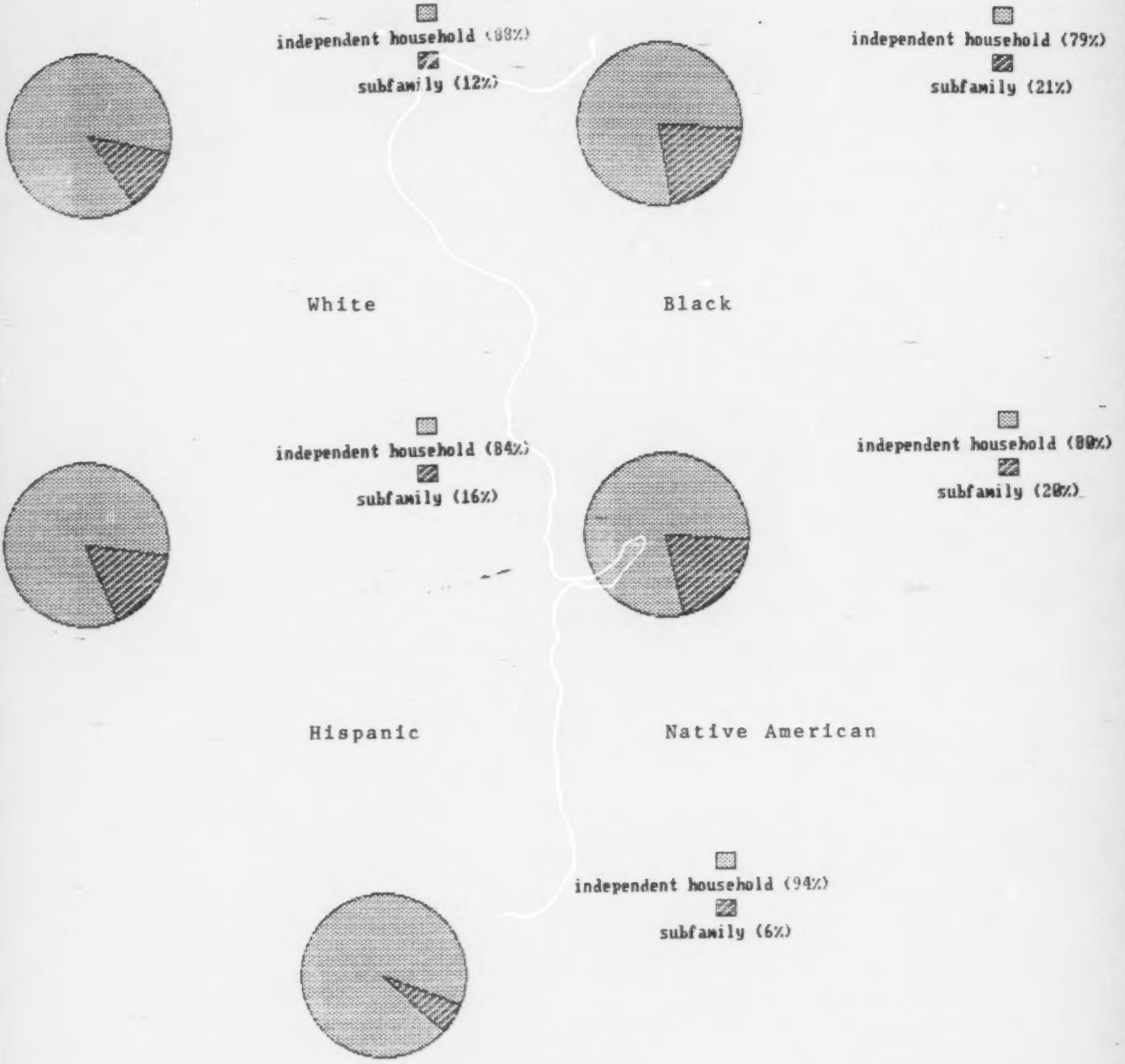


Asian-American

Single Parents Living in Subfamilies

1980 Census data showed 502,287 single parents living in subfamilies -- 16 percent of the 3,223,217 single parents in the country. (A woman is defined as living in a subfamily when she has children but no spouse and is living in a household other than her own -- generally with her parents or other relatives.) Twenty-one percent of the black single parents, 20 percent of Native American single parents, and 16 percent of Hispanic single parents live in subfamilies, as compared to just under 12 percent of whites and only 6 percent of Asian-Americans. Among single parents under 25, however, there is considerably less difference in subfamily status by race: blacks in this younger group still have the highest rate of subfamily status at 56 percent, but half the whites, just over half the Native Americans, 47 percent of Asian-Americans, and 43 percent of the Hispanics in that age range live in subfamilies.

Single Parents in Subfamilies By Race



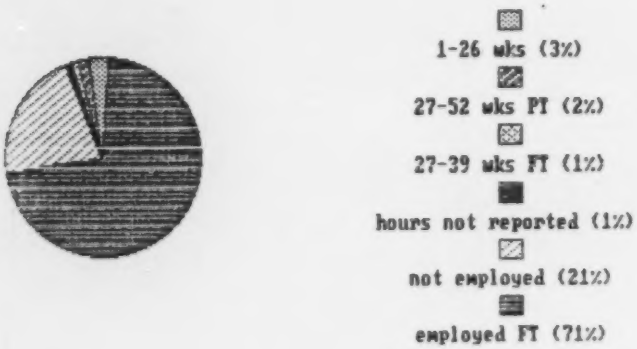
Analyzing the characteristics of the younger single parents is important because most of the single parents who live in subfamilies are in fact relatively young: only 21 percent of the total single parent population is under 25 years old as compared to 59 percent of the single parents in subfamilies. Among single parents under 20, seventy percent live in subfamilies, and over a third of single parents between 20 and 24 live in subfamilies.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Seventy-one percent of single parents are employed full-time. However, this high rate of full-time labor force participation is in part due to the fact that by definition the single parent population includes women with children who had lost their primary source of income and who would be counted among the displaced homemaker population except for the fact that they are working full-time.

Seventy-one percent of the 3,007,098 single parents on whom the employment analysis is based work full-time. The next largest group is the 21 percent of single parents who are not employed at all. Between one and three percent of single parents reported that their work situation fell into each of the remaining categories: employed for less than half the year, employed part-time, employed seasonally, or employed for an unspecified time period.

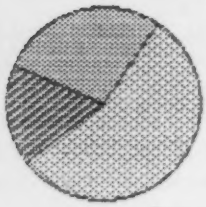
Employment Status of Single Parents



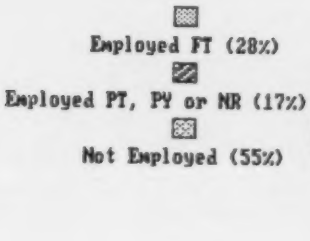
Employment and Age

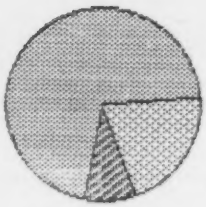
Of the 3,007,098 single parents about whom employment status is known, just over 40 percent (1,222,973) fall into the prime working years from 35 to 64. Only 7 percent of this group is not employed at all, as compared to three quarters of those under 20 who do not work.

Employment By Age

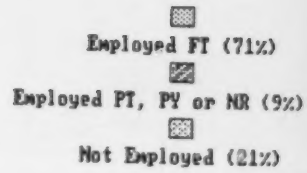


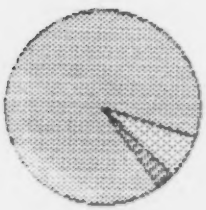
Under 25



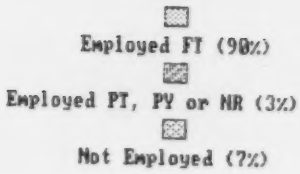


25-34





35+



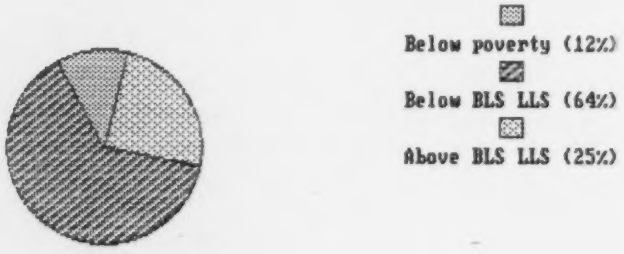
Employment and Race

Black single parents have the lowest rate of full-time employment (55%) and the highest unemployment rate (34%). Conversely, whites have the highest rate of full-time employment (83%) and the lowest unemployment rate (12%). Hispanic and Asian-American single parents have a relatively high rate of full-time employment (77%) and relatively low unemployment rates (19% and 15% respectively). [See Appendix A20]

POVERTY STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Despite the fact that most single parents work full-time, over three-quarters of all single parent families are living below the income level at which DOL estimates that day-to-day living expenses can be met. Twelve percent of the nation's single parents are living in poverty as defined by DOL, and another two thirds are above the poverty level but below the DOL lower living standard.

Single Parents in Poverty



The percentage in absolute poverty rises steadily with age, from 8 percent among the group aged 20-24 to 57 percent among those 65 and older. Conversely, the percentages of single parents with incomes between poverty level and the DOL lower living standard drops steadily with age.

Hispanic single parents have by far the highest rate of poverty (37%), as compared to 7 percent of whites in poverty and other minorities ranging from 12% to 22% in poverty. Likewise, Hispanics have the lowest rate of single parents who have pushed their incomes above the BLS lower living standard (only 13 percent); among other races, percentages in that category range from 20 percent of blacks to 35 percent of Asian-Americans.

(Again, Census data on this issue require an explanation. The data on single parents in poverty include displaced homemakers with children in addition to the individuals meeting the strict "single parent" definition. Also, single parents living in subfamilies are not included, as their incomes cannot be identified separately from those of the families with which they

are living. Thus, the total number of single parents analyzed in the poverty breakouts is much larger than the numbers of single parents analyzed for other variables; however, given the similarities in circumstance and need between single parents and displaced homemakers with children, program planners should be able to utilize the poverty percentages with confidence.)

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Just over half the nation's single parents have graduated from high school, and most of those have some education beyond high school. However, 40 percent have less than an eighth grade education.

Single Parents' Educational Levels

Education and Age

Over three-fifths of the single parents in the prime working years of 35-64 are high school graduates. Among single parents between 20 and 64, the percentage with a high school diploma rises with age, with the most dramatic rise between the 20-24 year olds (of whom just over one quarter have graduated) and the 25-34 year olds (of whom nearly half have graduated). [See Appendix A22]

Education and Race

White and Asian-American single parents have education beyond high school at much higher rates than do other races, and a much higher percentage of non-Asian minorities have less than an eighth grade education than do whites or Asian-Americans.

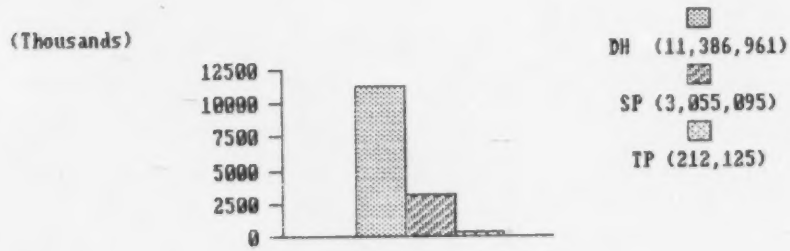
TEEN PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHAT IS A TEEN PARENT?

A teen parent is a mother under 20 years old who fits the definition of a single parent or a displaced homemaker with children. The teen parents are therefore a subset of the combined displaced homemaker and single parent population.

WHO ARE THE TEEN PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The 1980 Census showed that there were 212,125 teen parents in the United States. Of these, 168,122 fit the single parent definition and 44,003 are teenaged displaced homemakers with children. There are less than two percent as many teen parents as displaced homemakers (excluding the few teen parents among the displaced homemaker population), and just under seven percent as many teen parents as single parents over 20.

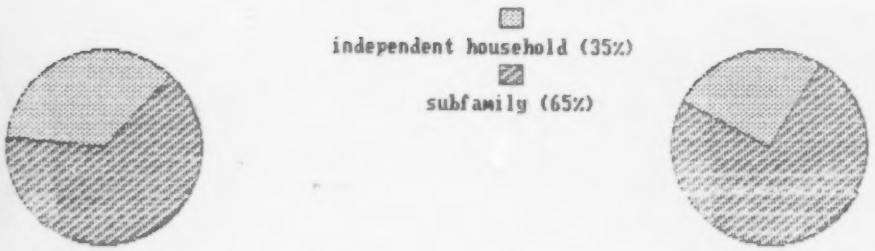


Forty-two percent of the teen parents are white, 46 percent are black, 10 percent are Hispanic, and 2 percent are members of other minority groups. Thus, minorities make up a disproportionate share of the teen parent population.

Teen Parents By Race

WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS?

Most of the teen parents in the United States live in subfamilies; only 32 percent of them have independent households. However, living arrangements among teen parents vary by race, with Hispanic teen parents having the lowest rate of subfamily status (57%) and black teen parents having the highest rate (74%). The high proportion living in subfamilies made it impossible to determine their income levels from Census data.



White Black

independent household (43%)

subfamily (57%)

Hispanic

independent household (37%)

subfamily (63%)

Native American

independent household (31%)

subfamily (69%)

Asian-American

independent household (32%)

subfamily (68%)

Other

ARE THEY WORKING?

Seventy-eight percent of the teen mothers do not work; however, this proportion varies by race. Overall, the percentage of teenage parents who are employed does not vary by living arrangement, but employment rates for teenage parents living independently versus in subfamilies do vary somewhat within the various racial groups. [See Appendix A24]

IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERVENTION AND CHANGE

This analysis examines the entire population of displaced homemakers, single parents, and teen parents in the United States -- a total population of nearly 15 million individuals. Most of them need assistance in meeting their income needs and in obtaining an adequate employment situation. However, their needs vary considerably according to a number of variables, including age, employment status, economic status, parental status, living arrangement, and level of education. Although there is some overlap among the needs and appropriate intervention strategies for single parents, teen parents, and displaced homemakers with children, solutions for the mid-life and older displaced homemakers differ from those for other groups.

Implications for Program Design

Displaced homemakers can become productive members of the workforce and achieve economic self-sufficiency for themselves and for their families. However, because of the circumstances that define their status as displaced homemakers and because of their employment and educational characteristics, they need various types of assistance in order to improve their labor market status and to maintain any gains they are able to make.

- Employment Programs

  The Displaced Homemakers Network Program Policy Statement (Appendix B of this report) describes the kinds of services that should be included in the ideal job training program for displaced homemakers. These services are all aimed at job placement as the ultimate goal. They include: outreach, intake/orientation, personal counseling, assessment and testing, career/educational counseling, life skills development, skills training, pre-employment preparation, supportive services, referrals, and job development/placement.

  Employment programs should be designed to serve the full range of the displaced homemaker population, not just those who are unemployed. Many of the displaced homemakers who are employed work more than half the year -- most likely in permanent part-time jobs. With some job search or skills upgrading help, they are good candidates to move into full-time year-round employment. Even those working seasonally demonstrate a potential to function in the work force that, given additional skills and job search assistance, makes

them good candidates for full-time employment. Programs should design recruitment strategies that will reach these part-time workers and help them increase their labor force participation and consequent income levels.

The proportion of older women among the displaced homemaker population clearly indicates that a large percentage are eligible—for the Job Training Partnership Act's Three Percent Set-Aside for Older Workers. The employment barriers facing these women are more similar to those facing other older workers than they are to those facing younger displaced homemakers with children or single parents. In addition, older displaced homemakers who can benefit from training programs funded through the JTPA Title IIA adult training funds should be considered for service through that funding source as well as through the considerably smaller older worker set-aside.

o Education Programs

The data in this report clearly show that displaced homemakers need access to educational opportunities as well as to job training services. Without access to vocational education, GED programs, adult education, and literacy remediation, many displaced homemakers will be severely limited in their ability to succeed in the workplace. It is particularly important that education programs for mid-life and older displaced homemakers (ages 35 and up) be designed around adult learning principles and allow for the likelihood that displaced homemakers may have been out of the classroom for several decades.

We assume that most or all need to work. Intervention strategies for women 55 and older need to recognize the likely need for remedial education and literacy training, as 68 percent of them lack a high school diploma.

Moreover, it is critical that program services for displaced homemakers and single parents be developed and delivered within the existing education, employment, and training systems, rather than making such services available to these women through the income maintenance system.

o Vocational Education

Up to 12 percent of the funds available through the Perkins Vocational Education Act can be used to help displaced homemakers and single parents -- up to 8.5 percent of the basic grant must be used to provide services and to leverage additional help for single parents and homemakers and 3.5 percent is set aside to overcome sex bias. Displaced homemakers may, of course, receive help through other portions of the grant as well.

It would seem appropriate to use Perkins funds for vocational training for displaced homemakers who are working part-time or not at all as these women have the time and the need for such training and certainly can demonstrate the financial need required by the act. However, many of the nation's displaced homemakers (particularly the older ones) have severe educational deficiencies that may need remediation as a prerequisite to their enrolling in vocational education. The large number who have not completed eighth grade combined with those who have a high school diploma but whose current skill levels are at less than a tenth grade level means that basic education must be available as part of any displaced homemaker program, whatever its funding source and ultimate goal.

Vocational education systems have traditionally served a relatively young population. In order to ensure equitable and effective service for the many older displaced homemakers with a demonstrated need for vocational training, recruitment strategies and teaching techniques should be designed to attract and retain women over 45 years old as well as the more common student population of vocational institutions.

Implications for Employment Policy and Program Development

This study documents a need among the mid-life and older displaced homemaker population for better and more readily available employment services. Unfortunately, displaced homemakers -- especially those who are older and who do not have children at home -- all too often slip through the cracks and are not recruited by Job Training Partnership Act programs or by state vocational education programs. Nor do they currently receive assistance through the Perkins Vocational Education Act that is at all proportional to their numbers and their need.

Evaluations of JTPA undertaken by the U.S. Department of Labor, the National Alliance of Business, and others have shown that most JTPA programs serve welfare recipients -- many of whom are single parents -- in proportion to their incidence in the population; a number of local programs target welfare recipients to an even greater degree. Other single parents who meet the JTPA income limitations are also served in large numbers. However, JTPA's emphasis on quick job placement rather than on long-term training often results in inadequate quality of service to displaced homemakers and single parents who need serious job skills development rather than placement assistance alone.

New legislation is urgently needed to fill this gap. Such legislation should authorize employment programs especially for displaced homemakers, with adequate funding to provide the range of employment-related services summarized above and described more fully in the Displaced Homemakers Network Program Policy

Statement.

One legislative approach that shows promise is the Senate's proposed Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act. Although focused primarily on workers who have suffered dislocation as a result of plant closings or layoffs, the bill includes displaced homemakers among its eligible populations. There are, however, two conditions necessary in order for this bill to serve displaced homemakers successfully:

- Part A of the Act enumerates the specific services and service delivery mechanisms that would be available for dislocated workers. Because of the difference in the types of services needed by displaced homemakers versus other dislocated workers -- from recruitment strategies to counseling to supportive services -- it is imperative that states be required to establish and fund special displaced homemaker programs under Part A, rather than trying to fit displaced homemakers into programs designed primarily for another population.

- Part C of the Act establishes five national demonstration programs and provides for discretionary funding for other programs. Although displaced homemakers should be eligible for service under the proposed demonstration programs, a sixth demonstration program should be added that would focus specifically on that population, just as the Dislocated Farmers, Farm Employees, and Ranchers Demonstration program is aimed at a specific population that has been underserved by existing programs.

  Seventy percent of the Part C funding, however, is proposed for the Secretary's discretionary activities. The legislation should make clear an intent that discretionary funding not be limited to unanticipated plant closings and mass economic dislocations but should also address the displaced homemaker population.

Implications for Welfare Reform

Previous research has established that the majority of welfare recipients are not long-term public dependents; rather, they turn to welfare as a short-term solution to get them through a difficult period of a few months up to two or three years. Although limitations in the Census data available for this study prevented the analysts from determining income source, it is clear both from the large percentage of displaced homemakers and single parents who are in poverty and from other studies of these populations that many of them are welfare recipients or have been on welfare at some time.

Therefore, any welfare reform proposals that are enacted into law are likely to have a considerable effect on the ability of some

displaced homemakers and single parents to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Any welfare reform legislation should include the following key elements:

- Initiatives to achieve an adequate income maintenance system guaranteeing that all needy families will get benefits equal to at least the federal poverty level, and preferably 150 percent of the poverty level;

- Establishment of voluntary and adequately funded comprehensive education, employment, and training programs which prepare welfare recipients for employment with incomes and benefits adequate to support their families;

- Provision of support services and subsidies, which assure the availability and affordability of child care, health care, and other training and work-related expenses necessary for welfare recipients who are making the transition from welfare to employment; and

- Effective child support enforcement to enhance the collection of support payments from non-custodial parents.

Enactment of welfare reform legislation based on the above principles would provide welfare-dependent displaced homemakers and single parents with the necessary means to enter the labor force and to bring their family incomes above poverty level over the long term.

Implications for Mandated Changes in the Workplace

Minimum Wage

Many displaced homemakers entering the workforce for the first time or re-entering after a lengthy absence are likely to begin in positions in which they earn the minimum hourly wage. Minimum wage was last adjusted in 1981, although the dollar is worth around 25 percent less than it was worth at that time.

In order for displaced homemakers and others in minimum-wage jobs to remain in the labor force and begin moving out of poverty, the minimum wage must be increased. In addition, rather than being set at a flat rate regardless of the varied cost of living in various labor markets, the minimum wage should be indexed for different geographic areas, based on the average private hourly wage. These two changes would go a long way toward providing women the financial incentive they need to enter the labor force and remain in it long enough to accumulate the marketable work experience that will enable them to rise above minimum-wage

entry-level jobs.

Child Care

Affordable and available child care is a key issue for younger displaced homemakers with children as well as for single parents. At present, fewer than one percent of American companies offer any type of child care services to their workers. Most companies that offer child care services do so to attract and retain workers whose skills are in demand; displaced homemakers and single parents with low skill levels are unlikely to be working for such companies. Moreover, the number and the quality of child care facilities in most communities is inadequate to meet the need. Often, what child care there is is beyond the means of displaced homemakers and single parents who are at the lower end of the wage scale.

Infant care is a necessity in order for younger single parents to avoid dropping out of high school, and is also necessary for older single mothers seeking to enter or remain in the workforce. Equally important for displaced homemakers with children and other single parents is before and after school care. Those whose work schedules deviate from the standard 9-to-5 work week need acceptable child care alternatives around the clock.

Employee Benefit Reform

Employee benefit reform in several key areas can increase the likelihood that displaced homemakers can achieve economic self-sufficiency:

Health Care

Although the Continued Access to Group Health Insurance Act gives many displaced homemakers the right to continue their health insurance coverage for up to three years after they become displaced, the Act leaves several groups of women in jeopardy. Women whose spouses had been employed by private businesses with fewer than 20 employees or by the federal government are not covered by the Act. Neither women whose husbands' employers did not offer health benefits nor women whose husbands were self-employed can benefit from the Act. Finally, women who are poor, or who become poor as a result of displacement, cannot usually afford to take advantage of the Act's provisions.

The cost of continued coverage, for those women who are eligible, is particularly critical in light of the fact that three-fifths of displaced homemakers and three-quarters of single parents have incomes below the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard. While the Act certainly improved some displaced homemakers' access to health care

coverage, the fact is that shouldering the cost of the previously employer-paid health care premium as required by the Act -- even at the group rate -- is beyond the reach of the nearly seven million displaced homemakers whose incomes are too low to enable them to meet their day-to-day expenses.

A national health insurance program for individuals as well as for families would solve many of the health care coverage problems facing displaced homemakers and single parents who want to work in some capacity rather than become dependent upon welfare.

Benefits for Part-Time Workers

Child care responsibilities, education and training courses, and other time constraints are likely to limit some displaced homemakers and single parents to part-time work for at least some part of their working lives. For these women to survive and to avoid becoming dependent upon public support, it is imperative that the Congress adopt legislation that would extend health and welfare benefits to part-time workers on a full or a pro-rated basis, regardless of the number of hours they work.

Implications for Child Support and Alimony Enforcement

Child Support

Without effective child support enforcement, displaced homemakers with children and single parents will continue to be trapped in poverty. A Census Bureau Study found that of those families with a child support award, about half received the full amount due, one-quarter received partial payment, and one-quarter received no payment at all. The annual amount received averaged only $2,340 annually.

Census Bureau data also show that most families in poverty with an absent father do not have child support awards. Though child support alone will not lift every family out of poverty, a strong federal child support enforcement system, coupled with strong education and training programs, will allow many families to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Alimony

Alimony is not a source of income for most divorced women, despite the publicity given to the huge settlements won by former wives of wealthy American men. In fact, 1984 Census Bureau data show that only 14 percent of the ever-divorced or currently separated women had an agreement to receive alimony or

maintenance payments. The annual amount recived averaged only $3,980.

The no-fault divorce revolution of the 1970s has resulted in grave economic hardship for women in general and for displaced homemakers in particular. Studies have shown that more than half of women married 15 years or more do not receive any alimony award. Further, it has been found that, on average, divorced women and their children suffer an immediate 73 percent drop in their standard of living while their ex-husbands enjoy a 42 percent rise in theirs.

Laws governing divorce should require that marriage be seen as a partnership and that the contributions of both spouses be valued whether work was performed inside or outside the home. Consideration must be given, particularly in the case of long-term marriages, to the fact that a spouse who lacks paid work experience is not and likely will never be on equal par with a spouse who has spent years in the work force building a career. Alimony awards should reflect this difference in earning ability.

Conclusion

Demographic trends clearly show that the American population is aging. Moreover, women comprise a disproportionately large share of the older age groups. Many of these women are poor, particularly those who are living alone and who have a history of low or intermittent labor force participation.

Most mid-life and older displaced homemakers need to work in order to support themselves and to participate fully in the economic life of their communities. They are also increasingly recognized as a valuable component of a changing labor force; as the number of younger people declines relative to older people, companies are becoming more and more dependent upon older workers. Consequently, the development and support of policies and programs that promote employment opportunities for these older displaced homemakers (ages 35 to 64, and older) not only accomplishes the social goal of increased economic independence for those women, but also meets a growing business need for new sources of trained workers.

There is overwhelming public policy support for helping teen parents and other young mothers obtain their high school diplomas. The pool of resources for this purpose is likely to grow as a result of both the work/welfare reforms and the educational reforms currently under discussion. It is critical that we avoid the trap of pitting one group of needy women against another. Good public policy as well as good economic logic dictates that we not ignore the desperate plight and the workforce potential of many mid-life and older displaced homemakers, as their numbers are far greater than those of the single parents.

APPENDICES

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE, BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 198

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
§ 20	36051	.4%	8295	.5%	6948	1.3%
20-24	226345	2.5%	69859	3.9%	36783	6.8%
25-34	692717	7.8%	295578	16.4%	111017	20.7%
35-44	574929	6.4%	252287	14.0%	91319	17.0%
45-54	636241	7.1%	260665	14.5%	79344	14.8%
55-64	1354889	15.2%	307322	17.1%	76012	14.2%
¶ 65	5415148	60.6%	605169	33.6%	135757	25.3%
TOTAL	8936320	100.0%	1799176	100.0%	537180	100.0%

	NATIVE AMERICAN		ASIAN		OTHER		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
§ 20	709	1.0%	172	.2%	9	.1%	52183
20-24	4267	6.1%	2410	3.1%	446	4.6%	340111
25-34	12233	17.5%	10551	13.4%	1608	16.5%	1123703
35-44	11179	16.0%	10139	12.9%	1346	13.8%	941200
45-54	9810	14.0%	10511	13.4%	1062	10.9%	997632
55-64	10736	15.3%	11448	14.6%	1459	15.0%	1761866
¶ 65	21080	30.1%	33301	42.4%	3812	39.1%	6214268
TOTAL	70014	100.0%	78531	100.0%	9743	100.0%	11430964

	TOTAL	
	#	%
§ 20	52183	.5%
20-24	340111	3.0%
25-34	1123703	9.8%
35-44	941200	8.2%
45-54	997632	8.7%
55-64	1761866	15.4%
¶ 65	6214268	54.4%
TOTAL	11430964	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY RACE BY CHILDREN, UNITED STATES

RACE	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	
WHITE	1514833	59.8%	7421487	83.4%	8936320	78.2%
BLACK	692070	27.3%	1107106	12.4%	1799176	15.7%
HISPANIC	272002	10.7%	265178	3.0%	537180	4.7%
N. A.	30545	1.2%	39469	.4%	70014	.6%
ASIAN	22148	.9%	56383	.6%	78531	.7%
OTHER	3098	.1%	6645	.1%	9743	.1%
TOTAL	2534695	100.0%	8896268	100.0%	11430964	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE BY CHILDREN, UNITED STATES

AGE	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	
§20	43836	1.7%	8347	.1%	52183	.5%
20-24	288836	11.4%	51274	.6%	340111	3.0%
25-34	956952	37.8%	166752	1.9%	1123703	9.8%
35-44	737921	29.1%	203279	2.3%	941200	8.2%
45-54	388720	15.3%	608912	6.8%	997632	8.7%
55-64	101786	4.0%	1660080	18.7%	1761866	15.4%
¶65	16644	.7%	6197624	69.7%	6214268	54.4%
TOTAL	2534695	100.0%	8896268	100.0%	11430964	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE BY RACE BY CHILDREN.
UNITED STATES, 1980.

WHITE

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	29605	2.0%	6446	.1%	36051	.4%
20-24	185835	12.3%	40510	.5%	226345	2.5%
25-34	563965	37.2%	128751	1.7%	692717	7.8%
35-44	445410	29.4%	129520	1.7%	574929	6.4%
45-54	225530	14.9%	410711	5.5%	636241	7.1%
55-64	58341	3.9%	1296548	17.5%	1354889	15.2%
¶65	6147	.4%	5409001	72.9%	5415148	60.6%
TOTAL	1514833	100.0%	7421487	100.0%	8936320	100.0%

BLACK

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	7306	1.1%	990	.1%	8295	.5%
20-24	63699	9.2%	6161	.6%	69859	3.9%
25-34	271855	39.3%	23723	2.1%	295578	16.4%
35-44	198890	28.7%	53398	4.8%	252287	14.0%
45-54	111640	16.1%	149025	13.5%	260665	14.5%
55-64	30334	4.4%	276989	40.0%	307322	17.1%
¶65	8347	1.2%	596822	53.9%	605169	33.6%
TOTAL	692070	100.0%	1107106	100.0%	1799176	100.0%

HISPANIC

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	6213	2.3%	735	.3%	6948	1.3%
20-24	33507	12.3%	3276	1.2%	36783	6.8%
25-34	101795	37.4%	9222	3.5%	111017	20.7%
35-44	76277	28.0%	15043	5.7%	91319	17.0%
45-54	41777	15.4%	37567	14.2%	79344	14.8%
55-64	10869	4.0%	65143	24.6%	76012	14.2%
¶65	1564	.6%	134193	50.6%	135757	25.3%
TOTAL	272002	100.0%	265178	100.0%	537180	100.0%

NATIVE AMERICANS

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	592	1.9%	117	.3%	709	1.0%
20-24	3779	12.4%	487	1.2%	4267	6.1%
25-34	10939	35.8%	1294	3.3%	12233	17.5%
35-44	9087	29.7%	2093	5.3%	11179	16.0%
45-54	4660	15.3%	5150	13.0%	9810	14.0%
55-64	1184	3.9%	9552	24.2%	10736	15.3%
¶65	304	1.0%	20776	52.6%	21080	30.1%
						0.0%
TOTAL	30545	100.0%	39469	100.0%	70014	100.0%

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE BY RACE BY CHILDREN.
UNITED STATES, 1980.

ASIAN

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	112	.5%	60	.1%	172	.2%
20-24	1651	7.5%	759	1.3%	2410	3.1%
25-34	7200	32.5%	3351	5.9%	10551	13.4%
35-44	7339	33.1%	2800	5.0%	10139	12.9%
45-54	4642	21.0%	5869	10.4%	10511	13.4%
55-64	959	4.3%	10488	18.6%	11448	14.6%
¶65	245	1.1%	33056	58.6%	33301	42.4%
TOTAL	22148	100.0%	56383	100.0%	78531	100.0%

OTHER

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	9	.3%	0	0.0%	9	.1%
20-24	365	11.8%	82	1.2%	446	4.6%
25-34	1197	38.6%	411	6.2%	1608	16.5%
35-44	919	29.7%	426	6.4%	1346	13.8%
45-54	470	15.2%	591	8.9%	1062	10.9%
55-64	100	3.2%	1359	20.5%	1459	15.0%
¶65	37	1.2%	3775	56.8%	3812	39.1%
TOTAL	3098	100.0%	6645	100.0%	9743	100.0%

BY RACE

RACE	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
WHITE	1514833	59.8%	7421487	83.4%	8936320	78.2%
BLACK	692070	27.3%	1107106	12.4%	1799176	15.7%
HISPANIC	272002	10.7%	265178	3.0%	537180	4.7%
N. A.	30545	1.2%	39469	.4%	70014	.6%
ASIAN	22148	.9%	56383	.6%	78531	.7%
OTHER	3098	.1%	6645	.1%	9743	.1%
TOTAL	2534695	100.0%	8896268	100.0%	11430964	100.0%

BY AGE

AGE	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO CHILD	%	TOT DH	%
§20	43836	1.7%	8347	.1%	52183	.5%
20-24	288836	11.4%	51274	.6%	340111	3.0%
25-34	956952	37.8%	166752	1.9%	1123703	9.8%
35-44	737921	29.1%	203279	2.3%	941200	8.2%
45-54	388720	15.3%	608912	6.8%	997632	8.7%
55-64	101786	4.0%	1660080	18.7%	1761866	15.4%
¶65	16644	.7%	6197624	69.7%	6214268	54.4%
TOTAL	2534695	100.0%	8896268	100.0%	11430964	100.0%

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS SUBFAMILIES BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE	ALL D. H.	D H LIVING IN SUBFAMILIES	
		#	%
§20	52183	26692	51.2%
20-24	340111	93051	27.4%
25-34	1123703	116975	10.4%
35-44	941200	33126	3.5%
45-54	997632	11323	1.1%
55-64	1761866	3367	.2%
¶65	6214268	1210	.0%
TOTAL	11430964	285746	2.5%

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN SUBFAMILIES BY RACE, U.S., 1980

RACE	ALL D.H.	DH LIVING IN SUBFAMILIES	
		#	%
WHITE	8,936,320	178,984	2.0%
BLACK	1,799,176	68,411	3.8%
HISPANIC	537,180	28,892	5.4%
NATIVE AMER.	70,014	3,829	5.5%
ASIAN AMER.	78,531	5,369	6.8%
OTHER	9,743	261	2.7%

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN SUBFAMILIES BY RACE BY AGE
UNITED STATES, 1980

	WHITE			BLACK		
AGE	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	36051	18246	50.6%	8295	4512	54.4%
20-24	226345	60769	26.8%	69859	20887	29.9%
25-34	692717	71566	10.3%	295578	30230	10.2%
35-44	574929	20528	3.6%	252287	8037	3.2%
45-54	636241	5940	.9%	260665	3265	1.3%
55-64	1354889	1396	.1%	307322	1021	.3%
¶65	5415148	539	.0%	605169	458	.1%
TOTAL	8936320	178984	2.0%	1799176	68411	3.8%

	HISPANIC			NATIVE AMERICAN		
AGE	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	6948	3377	48.6%	709	372	52.5%
20-24	36783	9395	25.5%	4267	1184	27.7%
25-34	111017	10912	9.8%	12233	1611	13.2%
35-44	91319	2917	3.2%	11179	506	4.5%
45-54	79344	1457	1.8%	9810	123	1.3%
55-64	76012	673	.9%	10736	32	.3%
¶65	135757	162	.1%	21080	1	.0%
TOTAL	537180	28892	5.4%	70014	3829	5.5%

	ASIAN			OTHER		
AGE	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	TOT DH	DH IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	296	177	59.8%	9	9	100.0%
20-24	2410	707	29.3%	446	109	24.4%
25-34	10551	2557	24.2%	1608	99	6.2%
35-44	10139	1106	10.9%	1346	32	2.4%
45-54	10511	536	5.1%	1062	2	.2%
55-64	11448	236	2.1%	1459	10	.7%
¶65	33301	50	.2%	3812	0	0.0%
TOTAL	78531	5369	6.8%	9743	261	2.7%

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY AGE,
UNITED STATES, 1980

	ALL 35-44 YRS		ALL 45-54 YRS	
	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	131099	12.7%	100133	9.6%
27-52 WKS PT	183100	17.7%	184069	17.6%
27-52 WKS FT	75148	7.3%	64544	6.2%
HRS.NR	65640	6.3%	51188	4.9%
NOT EMPL	579160	56.0%	646703	61.8%
		0.0%		
TOTAL	1034147	100.0%	1046637	100.0%

	ALL 55-64 YRS			
	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	89206	5.0%	320438	8.3%
27-52 WKS PT	256166	14.3%	623335	16.1%
27-52 WKS FT	56792	3.2%	196484	5.1%
HRS.NR	49727	2.8%	166555	4.3%
NOT EMPL	1344613	74.8%	2570476	66.3%
TOTAL	1796504	100.0%	3877288	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY RACE,
UNITED STATES, 1980

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC	
AGE/RACE	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	231777	8.8%	61891	6.8%	19416	7.3%
27-52 WKS PT	449713	17.1%	136488	15.1%	27464	10.3%
27-52 WKS FT	143973	5.5%	37813	4.2%	11010	4.1%
HRS.NR	110193	4.2%	41119	4.6%	11870	4.5%
NOT EMPL	1700468	64.5%	626271	69.3%	196656	73.8%
TOTAL	2636124	100.0%	903582	100.0%	266416	100.0%

	NATIVE AMERICAN		ASIAN		OTHER	
AGE/RACE	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	3141	9.4%	3881	11.5%	332	8.1%
27-52 WKS PT	2887	8.7%	6335	18.8%	448	11.0%
27-52 WKS FT	1477	4.4%	2012	6.0%	199	4.9%
HRS.NR	1404	4.2%	1760	5.2%	209	5.1%
NOT EMPL	24397	73.3%	19784	58.6%	2900	70.9%
TOTAL	33306	100.0%	33772	100.0%	4088	100.0%

	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	320610	8.3%
27-52 WKS PT	623335	16.1%
27-52 WKS FT	196484	5.1%
HRS.NR	166555	4.3%
NOT EMPL	2570476	66.3%
TOTAL	3877288	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

DIVORCED/SEPARATED AND WIDOWED BY RACE BY NOT EMPLOYED
UNITED STATES, 1980

	55-64 YEARS				OVER 65 YEARS			
	DIV/SEP		WIDOWED		DIV/SEP		WIDOWED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
WHITE								
Total	347,198		1,006,295		486,007		4,928,602	
Not Empl	250,745	72.2	776,405	77.2	437,731	90.1	4,652,922	94.4
BLACK								
Total	117,270		189,031		94,231		510,480	
Not Empl	87,477	74.6	147,069	77.8	83,827	89.0	474,614	93.0
HISPANIC								
Total	32,515		42,824		24,400		111,088	
Not Empl	26,824	82.5	35,006	81.8	22,801	93.5	106,547	95.9
NATIVE AM								
Total	3,904		8,985		3,055		18,024	
Not Empl	3,168	81.2	6,246	84.4	2,809	92.0	17,199	95.4
ASIAN AND OTHERS								
Total	3,676		8,985		3,918		33,145	
Not Empl	2,631	71.6	6,246	69.5	3,646	93.1	30,792	92.9
TOTAL								
Total	505,287		1,253,211		611,718		5,601,339	
Not Empl	370,845	73.4	969,686	77.4	550,814	90.1	5,281,919	94.3
MINORITIES								
Total	158,089		246,916		125,711		672,737	
Not Empl	120,100	76.0	193,281	78.3	113,083	90.0	628,997	93.5

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY EMPLOYMENT AND CHILDREN (Age 35-65)

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	144420	10.8%	176190	6.9%	320610	8.3%
27-52 WKS PT	227593	17.0%	395742	15.6%	623335	16.1%
27-52 WKS FT	77625	5.8%	118859	4.7%	196484	5.1%
HRS.NR	77625	5.8%	88930	3.5%	166555	4.3%
NOT EMPL	813064	60.7%	1757412	69.3%	2570476	66.3%
TOTAL	1340191	100.0%	2537097	100.0%	3877288	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS EMPLOYMENT BY CHILDREN BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 1980

WHITE

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	96484	12.8%	135293	7.2%	231777	8.8%
27-52 WKS PT	154228	20.4%	295485	15.7%	449713	17.1%
27-52 WKS FT	51346	6.8%	92627	4.9%	143973	5.5%
HRS.NR	51346	6.8%	58847	3.1%	110193	4.2%
NOT EMPL	401831	53.2%	1298637	69.0%	1700468	64.5%
TOTAL	755235	100.0%	1880889	100.0%	2636124	100.0%

BLACK

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	33016	8.1%	28875	5.8%	61891	6.8%
27-52 WKS PT	55945	13.7%	80543	16.3%	136488	15.1%
27-52 WKS FT	18584	4.5%	19229	3.9%	37813	4.2%
HRS.NR	18584	4.5%	22535	4.6%	41119	4.6%
NOT EMPL	282749	69.2%	343522	69.4%	626271	69.3%
TOTAL	408878	100.0%	494704	100.0%	903582	100.0%

HISPANO

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	11198	7.8%	8218	6.7%	19416	7.3%
27-52 WKS PT	13669	9.5%	13795	11.3%	27464	10.3%
27-52 WKS FT	5950	4.1%	5060	4.1%	11010	4.1%
HRS.NR	5950	4.1%	5920	4.9%	11870	4.5%
NOT EMPL	107643	74.5%	89013	73.0%	196656	73.8%
TOTAL	144410	100.0%	122006	100.0%	266416	100.0%

NATIVE AMERICAN

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	1591	9.9%	1550	9.0%	3141	9.4%
27-52 WKS PT	1285	8.0%	1602	9.3%	2887	8.7%
27-52 WKS FT	796	4.9%	681	4.0%	1477	4.4%
HRS.NR	796	4.9%	608	3.5%	1404	4.2%
NOT EMPL	11623	72.2%	12774	74.2%	24397	73.3%
TOTAL	16091	100.0%	17215	100.0%	33306	100.0%

ASIAN

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	1879	13.5%	2002	10.1%	3881	11.5%
27-52 WKS PT	2302	16.5%	4033	20.3%	6335	18.8%
27-52 WKS FT	848	6.1%	1164	5.9%	2012	6.0%
HRS.NR	848	6.1%	912	4.6%	1760	5.2%
NOT EMPL	8069	57.9%	11715	59.1%	19784	58.6%
TOTAL	13946	100.0%	19826	100.0%	33772	100.0%

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS EMPLOYMENT BY CHILDREN BY RACE, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1980

OTHER

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	116	7.1%	216	8.8%	332	8.1%
27-52 WKS PT	164	10.1%	284	11.6%	448	11.0%
27-52 WKS FT	101	6.2%	98	4.0%	199	4.9%
HRS.NR	101	6.2%	108	4.4%	209	5.1%
NOT EMPL	1149	70.4%	1751	71.3%	2900	70.9%
TOTAL	1631	100.0%	2457	100.0%	4088	100.0%

ALL35-44

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	100577	12.2%	30522	14.3%	131099	12.7%
27-52 WKS PT	142151	17.3%	40949	19.2%	183100	17.7%
27-52 WKS FT	53302	6.5%	21846	10.3%	75148	7.3%
HRS.NR	53302	6.5%	12338	5.8%	65640	6.3%
NOT EMPL	471880	57.5%	107280	50.4%	579160	56.0%
TOT	821212	100.0%	212935	100.0%	1034147	100.0%

ALL 45-54

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	37409	9.0%	62724	9.9%	100133	9.6%
27-52 WKS PT	70271	16.9%	113798	18.0%	184069	17.6%
27-52 WKS FT	21236	5.1%	43308	6.9%	64544	6.2%
HRS.NR	21236	5.1%	29952	4.7%	51188	4.9%
NOT EMPL	264805	63.8%	381898	60.5%	646703	61.8%
TOTAL	414957	100.0%	631680	100.0%	1046637	100.0%

55-64 YRS

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	6298	6.1%	82908	4.9%	89206	5.0%
27-52 WKS PT	15171	14.6%	240995	14.2%	256166	14.3%
27-52 WKS FT	3087	3.0%	53705	3.2%	56792	3.2%
HRS.NR	3087	3.0%	46640	2.8%	49727	2.8%
NOT EMPL	76379	73.4%	1268234	74.9%	1344613	74.8%
TOTAL	104022	100.0%	1692482	100.0%	1796504	100.0%

TOTAL ALL RACES &/OR AGES

	DH W/CHILD	%	DH NO/CHILD	%	DH TOTAL	%
1-26 WKS	144420	10.8%	176190	6.9%	320610	8.3%
27-52 WKS PT	227593	17.0%	395742	15.6%	623335	16.1%
27-52 WKS FT	77625	5.8%	118859	4.7%	196484	5.1%
HRS.NR	77625	5.8%	88930	3.5%	166555	4.3%
NOT EMPL	813064	60.7%	1757412	69.3%	2570476	66.3%
TOTAL	1340191	100.0%	2537097	100.0%	3877288	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

POVERTY OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE, UNITED STATES

AGE	UNDER 100%	%	100%- 149%	%	ABOVE 150%	%	TOTAL
20-24	176056	73.3%	32994	13.7%	31188	13.0%	240238
25-34	612982	62.8%	148976	15.3%	213816	21.9%	975774
35-44	454655	50.6%	153382	17.1%	289665	32.3%	897702
45-54	400818	40.9%	161881	16.5%	417894	42.6%	980593
55-64	627063	36.1%	306767	17.7%	801853	46.2%	1735683
¶ 65	2070473	33.5%	1556147	25.2%	2550005	41.3%	6176625
TOTAL	4342047	39.4%	2360147	21.4%	4304421	39.1%	11006615

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

POVERTY OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY RACE, UNITED STATES

RACE	UNDER 100%	%	100%- 149%	%	ABOVE 150%	%	TOTAL
WHITE	2933113	33.9%	1948611	22.5%	3762734	43.5%	8644458
BLACK	1035927	60.6%	292761	17.1%	379369	22.2%	1708057
HISPANIC	299267	59.5%	88783	17.7%	114576	22.8%	502626
N. A.	36810	57.0%	12603	19.5%	15134	23.4%	64547
ASIAN	32321	41.7%	15313	19.8%	29871	38.5%	77505
OTHER	4609	48.9%	2076	22.0%	2737	29.0%	9422
TOTAL	4342047	39.4%	2360147	21.4%	4304421	39.1%	11006615

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

EDUCATION OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, BY AGE,
UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE	0 TO 8 YRS,	%.	8 - 11 YRS	%	12 YRS	%	MORE THAN 12 YRS	%
20-24	22202	9.2%	81351	33.9%	99893	41.6%	36792	15.3%
25-34	91595	9.4%	222905	22.8%	388040	39.8%	273234	28.0%
35-44	136188	15.2%	219397	24.4%	315644	35.2%	226473	25.2%
45-54	247203	25.2%	244786	25.0%	301237	30.7%	187367	19.1%
55-64	561792	32.4%	405921	23.4%	502918	29.0%	265052	15.3%
¶ 65	2791317	45.2%	1177371	19.1%	1270821	20.6%	937116	15.2%
TOTAL	3850297	35.0%	2351731	21.4%	2878553	26.2%	1926034	17.5%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

EDUCATION OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY RACE,
UNITED STATES, 1980

RACE	0 TO 8 YRS,	%.	8 - 11 YRS	%	12 YRS	%	MORE THAN 12 YRS	%	TOTA
W	2806477	32.5%	1776448	20.6%	2407746	27.9%	1653787	19.1%	8644458
B	709743	41.6%	452707	26.5%	347303	20.3%	198304	11.6%	1708057
H	277228	55.2%	93848	18.7%	85416	17.0%	46134	9.2%	502626
NA	25574	39.6%	15137	23.5%	14807	22.9%	9029	14.0%	64547
AS	27745	35.8%	11693	15.1%	21060	27.2%	17007	21.9%	77505
OT	3530	37.5%	1898	20.1%	2221	23.6%	1773	18.8%	9422
TOT	3850297	35.0%	2351731	21.4%	2878553	26.2%	1926034	17.5%	11006615

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

LESS THAN HS GRAD		H.S. GRAD & ABOVE	
#	%	#	%
4582925	53.0%	4061533	47.0%
1162450	68.1%	545607	31.9%
371076	73.8%	131550	26.2%
40711	63.1%	23836	36.9%
39438	50.9%	38067	49.1%
5428	57.6%	3994	42.4%
6202028	56.3%	4804587	43.7%

LESS THAN HS GRAD		H.S. GRAD & ABOVE	
#	%	#	%
103553	43.1%	136685	56.9%
314500	32.2%	661274	67.8%
355585	39.6%	542117	60.4%
491989	50.2%	488604	49.8%
967713	55.8%	767970	44.2%
3968688	64.3%	2207937	35.7%
6202028	56.3%	4804587	43.7%

SINGLE PARENTS BY AGE BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE	WHITE #	WHITE %	BLACK #	BLACK %	HISPANIC #	HISPANIC %
§20	57762	3.4%	91152	7.5%	15987	6.3%
20-24	188208	11.1%	272174	22.4%	46356	18.3%
25-34	635005	37.4%	517826	42.6%	98390	38.9%
35-44	582321	34.3%	243268	14.3%	64049	5.3%
45-54	204897	12.1%	78951	6.5%	24498	9.7%
55-64	26732	1.6%	12018	1.0%	3424	1.4%
¶65	855	.1%	1306	.1%	228	.1%
		0.0%				
TOTAL	1695780	100.0%	1216696	100.0%	252932	100.0%

AGE	NATIVE AMERICAN #	NATIVE AMERICAN %	ASIAN #	ASIAN %	OTHER #	OTHER %
§20	2403	8.0%	635	2.6%	182	5.6%
20-24	6080	20.3%	2047	8.3%	649	19.9%
25-34	11467	38.3%	7952	32.3%	1216	37.3%
35-44	7260	2.9%	9103	30.4%	858	3.5%
45-54	2370	7.9%	4300	17.5%	329	10.1%
55-64	361	1.2%	538	2.2%	25	.8%
¶65	15	.1%	19	.1%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	29956	100.0%	24594	100.0%	3258	100.0%

AGE	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
§20	168122	5.2%
20-24	515514	16.0%
25-34	1271855	39.5%
35-44	906860	28.1%
45-54	315344	9.8%
55-64	43099	1.3%
¶65	2423	.1%
TOTAL	3223217	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS , STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN SUBFAMILIES BY AGE
UNITED STATES.1980

AGE	ALL SINGLE PARENTS	S.P. IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	168122	118060	70.2%
20-24	515514	176982	34.3%
25-34	1271855	155554	12.2%
35-44	906860	41012	4.5%
45-54	315344	9276	2.9%
55-64	43099	1265	2.9%
¶65	2423	140	5.8%
TOTAL	3223217	502287	15.6%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN SUBFAMILIES BY RACE BY AGE.
UNITED STATES, 1980.

AGE	WHITE ALL S. P.	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	BLACK ALL S P	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	57762	38143	66.0%	91152	68635	75.3%
20-24	188208	62404	33.2%	272174	98352	36.1%
25-34	635005	69502	10.9%	517826	70692	13.7%
35-44	582321	22848	3.9%	243268	13877	5.7%
45-54	204897	4915	2.4%	78951	3378	4.3%
55-64	26732	585	2.2%	12018	521	4.3%
¶65	855	63	7.4%	1306	70	5.4%
TOTAL	1695780	198460	11.7%	1216696	255524	21.0%

AGE	HISPANIC ALL S. P.	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	NATIVE AMERICANS ALL S P	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	15987	9206	57.6%	2403	1523	63.4%
20-24	46356	13130	28.3%	6080	2341	38.5%
25-34	98390	13130	13.3%	11467	1767	15.4%
35-44	64049	3796	5.9%	7260	357	4.9%
45-54	24498	898	3.7%	2370	81	3.4%
55-64	3424	145	4.2%	361	7	2.0%
¶65	228	1	.4%	15	6	39.3%
TOTAL	252932	40307	15.9%	29956	6082	20.3%

ASIAN AGE	ALL S. P.	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%	ALL S P	SP IN SUBFAMILIES #	%
§20	635	393	61.9%	182	159	87.4%
20-24	2047	662	32.3%	649	93	14.3%
25-34	7952	388	4.9%	1216	75	6.2%
35-44	9103	113	1.2%	858	21	2.4%
45-54	4300	4	.1%	329	0	0.0%
55-64	538	0	0.0%	25	6	24.0%
¶65	19	0	0.0%	0	0	
TOTAL	24594	1560	6.3%	3258	354	10.9%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY AGE. UNITED STATES, 1980

	§26 WEEKS	PT TIME	FT/PY	NOT EMPL	NO WEEKS	FULL TIME	TOTAL
§ 20	6881	2326	1418	58832	2902	6505	78864
%	8.7%	2.9%	1.8%	74.6%	3.7%	8.2%	100.0%
20-24	34047	14734	13031	236519	14182	143643	456156
%	7.5%	3.2%	2.9%	51.9%	3.1%	31.5%	100.0%
25-34	39647	31120	18625	259174	18499	878650	1245715
%	3.2%	2.5%	1.5%	20.8%	1.5%	70.5%	100.0%
35-44	6763	9748	3614	58516	3795	783128	865564
%	.5%	1.1%	.4%	6.8%	.4%	90.5%	100.0%
45-54	2079	3716	1137	23369	1401	282231	313933
%	.2%	1.2%	.4%	7.4%	.4%	89.9%	100.0%
55-64	344	618	103	4794	226	37391	43476
%	.0%	1.4%	.2%	11.0%	.5%	86.0%	100.0%
¶ 65	54	22	8	1877	39	1390	3390
%	.0%	.6%	.2%	55.4%	1.2%	41.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	89815	62284	37936	643081	41044	2132938	3007098
%	3.0%	2.1%	1.3%	21.4%	1.4%	70.9%	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS EMPLOYMENT BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 1980

	§26 WEEKS	PT TIME	FT/PY	NOT EMPL	NO WEEKS	FULL TIME	TOTAL
WHITE	39450	24850	15641	197190	14531	1398853	1690515
%	2.3%	1.5%	.9%	11.7%	.9%	82.7%	100.0%
BLACK	40040	31436	18236	344492	20529	556992	1011725
%	4.0%	3.1%	1.8%	34.0%	2.0%	55.1%	100.0%
HISPANIC	8258	5030	3157	87553	4828	137180	246006
%	1.4%	1.4%	.7%	18.6%	1.0%	76.9%	100.0%
N.A.	1140	388	498	8729	643	16568	27966
%	4.1%	1.4%	1.8%	31.2%	2.3%	59.2%	100.0%
ASIAN	793	523	347	4214	445	21438	27760
%	2.9%	1.9%	1.3%	15.2%	1.6%	77.2%	100.0%
OTHER	134	57	57	903	68	1907	3126
%	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	28.9%	2.2%	61.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	89815	62284	37936	643081	41044	2132938	3007098
%	3.0%	2.1%	1.3%	21.4%	1.4%	70.9%	100.0%

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN POVERTY, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE	UNDER 100%	%	100% THRU 149%	%	150% AND ABOVE	%	TOTAL
20-24	42417	7.9%	423625	79.3%	68268	12.8%	534310
25-34	145905	7.6%	1261267	65.9%	505354	26.4%	1912526
35-44	170052	10.8%	958949	60.9%	446763	28.4%	1575764
45-54	145766	21.3%	389670	57.0%	148765	21.7%	684201
55-64	48395	34.4%	70603	50.3%	21497	15.3%	140495
¶65	10172	57.4%	6034	34.1%	1511	8.5%	17717
TOTAL	562707	11.6%	3110148	63.9%	1192158	24.5%	4865013

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN POVERTY, BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 1980

RACE	UNDER 100%	%	100% THRU 149%	%	150% AND ABOVE	%	TOTAL
WHITE	193411	6.9%	1806222	64.5%	802558	28.6%	2802191
BLACK	186696	12.3%	1026427	67.6%	304281	20.1%	1517404
HISPANIC	165177	37.0%	223219	50.0%	57722	12.9%	446118
NATIVE	8810	17.8%	29914	60.4%	10766	21.8%	49490
ASIAN	7331	16.6%	21386	48.5%	15375	34.9%	44092
OTHER	1282	22.4%	2980	52.1%	1456	25.5%	5718
TOTAL	562707	11.6%	3110148	63.9%	1192158	24.5%	4865013

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

EDUCATION OF SINGLE PARENTS BY AGE, 20 YEARS AND ABOVE
UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE	0-8 YRS	%	8-11 YRS	%	12 YRS	%	¶12 YRS	%	TOTAL
20-24	344667	64.5%	48832	9.1%	35266	6.6%	105545	19.8%	534310
25-34	835017	43.7%	171142	8.9%	144850	7.6%	761517	39.8%	1912526
35-44	499257	31.7%	131490	8.3%	121988	7.7%	823029	52.2%	1575764
45-54	197083	28.8%	54028	7.9%	50468	7.4%	382622	55.9%	684201
55-64	43414	30.9%	11544	8.2%	10476	7.5%	75061	53.4%	140495
¶65	8019	45.3%	1870	10.6%	1654	9.3%	6174	34.8%	17717
TOTAL	1927457	39.6%	418906	8.6%	364702	7.5%	2153948	44.3%	4865013

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

EDUCATION OF SINGLE PARENTS BY RACE, 20 YEARS AND ABOVE,
UNITED STATES, 1980

RACE	0-8 YRS	%	8-11 YRS	%	12 YRS	%	¶12 YRS	%	TOTAL
WHITE	846828	30.2%	230673	8.2%	216351	7.7%	1508339	53.8%	2802191
BLACK	790745	52.1%	138747	9.1%	108948	7.2%	478964	31.6%	1517404
HISPANI	247441	55.5%	40112	9.0%	31972	7.2%	126593	28.4%	446118
NATIVE	24561	49.6%	5332	10.8%	3957	8.0%	15640	31.6%	49490
ASIAN	15143	34.3%	3440	7.8%	3043	6.9%	22466	51.0%	44092
OTHER	2739	47.9%	602	10.5%	431	7.5%	1946	34.0%	5718
TOTAL	1927457	39.6%	418906	8.6%	364702	7.5%	2153948	44.3%	4865013

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

TEENAGE PARENTS, UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE , UNITED STATES, 1980

	INDEPENDENT LIVING	% NOT EMPLOYED	LIVING IN SUBFAMILY	% NOT EMPLOYED
WHITE				
TOTAL	30,978		56,389	
NOT EMPL	22,229	71.8	40,443	71.7
BLACK				
TOTAL	25,311		73,147	
NOT EMPL	20,516	81.1	60,906	83.3
HISPANIC				
TOTAL	9,617		12,583	
NOT EMPL	8,271	86.0	10,008	79.5
NATIVE AMERICAN				
TOTAL	1,100		1,895	
NOT EMPL	881	80.1	1,562	82.4
ASIAN & OTHERS				
TOTAL	367		828	
NOT EMPL	362	98.6	569	68.7
TOTAL				
TOTAL	67,373		144,752	
NOT WORKING	52,259	77.6	113,488	78.4

SOURCE:U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

APPENDIX B: PROGRAM POLICY STATEMENT

The Displaced Homemakers Network believes that a comprehensive displaced homemaker program provides or secures the following component services that have been identified as meeting the unique needs of displaced homemakers. While every program may not have all of these components, it is an ideal to be worked toward. Job placement is a top priority and ultimate goal of program services.

* OUTREACH - adequate outreach that specifically targets displaced homemakers, and is matched to the racial/ethnic/age distribution of the displaced homemakers in the geographic area being served; in rural areas, may require itinerant programming

* INTAKE/ORIENTATION - procedures that recognize the lack of confidence common to displaced homemakers and the need for an immediate positive experience; orientation procedures that provide displaced homemakers with an introduction to the program and especially to other participants

* PERSONAL COUNSELING - individual personal counseling, guided support groups, crisis intervention services, on-going counseling both on a regular and as-needed basis, and appropriate referrals to mental health professionals and alcohol/drug abuse programs

* ASSESSMENT AND TESTING - a balanced use of interest inventories, skill testing, work samples, educational assessments, employability development plans, and other instruments and activities useful to adult women, with an emphasis on self-assessment and personal decision-making, and the identification and transfer of skills developed in homemaking, child-rearing, and volunteer work to the paid labor force

* CAREER/EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING - activities and resources presenting a broad range of career and educational options in the context of local labor market data, and including information about non-traditional jobs, vocational training, basic education, high school equivalency, financial aid, and short-term as well as traditional programs

* LIFE SKILL DEVELOPMENT - workshops on assertiveness training, single parenting, short and long-range planning and goal setting, financial management, dressing for the labor force, health concerns of mature women, and other requested topics

* SKILLS TRAINING - access to skill training programs (including classroom training, internships, and on-the-job training) in both traditional and non-traditional areas

* PRE-EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION - activities to prepare for finding and keeping a job, such as preparing a resume, filling out job applications, taking tests, handling interviews, and negotiating salary; discussions of rights and responsibilities on the job

* SUPPORTIVE SERVICES - needed services such as stipends, transportation allowances, books, arrangements for child care, emergency loan fund, clothes, tuition, equipment, and tutoring

* REFERRALS - initial referrals and follow-up advocacy for such services as legal aid, health care, housing, debt management, and vocational rehabilitation

* JOB DEVELOPMENT/PLACEMENT - outreach to potential employers, advocacy with employment services, direct program placement, guided job clubs, assisted self-placement; adequate follow-up and continued support

* PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - staffing that reflects the racial/ethnic composition of the georgraphic area served and that includes former displaced homemakers at all levels; appropriate management information systems that include up-to-date client files and monthly compilation of data on client characteristics and program results; public information activities to educate potential employers and skills; appropriate linkages with other agencies; and fiscal accountability

METHODOLOGY

The U.S. Bureau of Census provides Summary Tape Files (STF) for more detailed analysis than is provided by the published reports. For example, the work history of widowed women, 35-44 years old is not available from the published data. It can however be examined through the Summary Tape Files (STF). The Displaced Homemakers Network contracted with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to generate specific Summary Tape Files. The data is based upon Census collection and is not additional or different than the original Census information collected in 1980. It is organized differently to permit the examination of variables not available in the published reports.

The negotiations with Census were initiated in March of 1985, but did not result in the delivery of the STF until the end of 1986. There are a variety of specific sources of information which are guided by Census definitions.

Work History: This is based on the self reporting of individuals. It describes the individual's "usual" pattern of work during the preceding year (1979). 1-34 hours is considered part time employment. This is consistent with U.S. Department of Labor definition. The categories of weeks worked include 1-26 weeks, 40-52 weeks.

Approximately 2% of all respondents indicate that they were employed, but do not indicate the number of weeks worked or the "usual" number of hours. This group of respondents who did not indicate their "usual" hours and did not indicate the number of weeks worked were allocated proportionately to full time employed and part-time employed in the calculation of age and race tables.

NOTE: When you apply this allocation to Displaced Homemakers, it reduces the number of individuals in this category. This is because those who are full time employed are not Displaced Homemakers (see definition below). The individuals with children who are working full time are removed from this category and are added to Single Parents (see definition below.) Women without children who are working full time are dropped from either group.

Marital Status: This is based on the respondents status as of April 1980. The categories include Single (Never Married), Separated, Married Spouse Absent for reasons other than separation, Widowed, Divorced. An individual who reports that they are married, but does not indicate that an individual living in the same residence as the respondent as a spouse, is a Married Spouse Absent, Other.

Householder: This is based on self report. This is the individual or one of the individuals in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. Family households are those in which relatives of the householder are present. Non-family households are persons living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Subfamilies: Subfamilies as used in this report are women with children but without husbands who are living in households other than their own, most typically with their parents or other relatives. Ever Married Displaced Homemakers are those who have been married, but are no longer living with their husband. Never Married are those that have never married (Single Parents).

Poverty: This is a calculation done by Census based upon income in 1979. The range is from $3479 for an individual living alone over the age of 65 to $16,066 for 9 or more persons living in a household none of whom are children under 18. Poverty cannot be determined for inmates, college dorm residents, unrelated individuals under 15, persons in military group quarters, or persons living in subfamilies.

In addition, there are a set of Displaced Homemakers Network definitions.

Race/ethnicity:

Whites, Blacks, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Other Races excludes Spanish Origin
Hispanic includes Spanish Origin all Races,
Asian Americans include all Asians and Pacific Islanders.
Native Americans include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

Displaced Homemaker: An individual who is a householder, is Married - Spouse Absent, Separated, Widowed, or Divorced and not working outside the home full time in excess of 39 weeks, OR was once married, spouse absent, living with relatives and own children and not working outside the home full time (usually defined working 35 hours or more) more than 39 weeks a year.

Single Parent: A female individual who is a householder with own children OR was never married or spouse not present living with relatives with own children AND NOT A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER.

The definitions may appear somewhat awkward, however it is necessary to create an unduplicated count of Displaced Homemakers and Single Parents and to assure that the analysis can reflect differences between these populations.

Within these definitions our data sources tables were organized to determine some general information which could answer basic questions. Among the questions were:

How many Displaced Homemakers are there?
How many Single Parents are there?
What are their age and race characteristics?
What portion of the poverty population do the represent?
What, if any, program modifications should be dictated by this more accurate picture of their characteristics?

To examine these issues several tables were constructed. The first was for the purpose of identifying frequency and age/race/ethnicity of the Displaced Homemaker population. This uses the STF for Female Householders without children excluding Single Householders (Never Married) and Female Householder - Spouse Present. This is combined with the STF for Female Householders with children and the Female Householders, Spouse Present are removed. The STF for subfamilies, females, no spouse present then Single (Never Married) with own child present, is added. Then all individuals in the category are examined for work history. Those full time employed are deleted. Finally, the No Weeks Reported are examined. They are allocated between part-time part year, and full time (35 hours a week or more, and 40 weeks a year or more.) The proportion of "No Weeks Reported" allocated to full time employed are removed.

The same files are then used for the second primary table, Displaced Homemakers employment. The individuals examined in this table are just the Displaced Homemakers in the traditional target group (35-64 years of age) to identify the need for program modifications and employment status.

A third primary table is for the purpose of identifying frequency and Age/Race/Ethnicity of the Single Parent population. This uses the STF for Female Householders with children selecting only single householders (Never Married). To this added the subfamily STF for Female, No Spouse Present, Single (Never Married) with child. Then the individuals who were deleted from the Displaced Homemaker category because their work history indicated they were full time employed and have own children (under 18 years of age) living with them, are added to the Single Parent file.

Finally, the women with children, allocated to full employed from those "No Weeks Reported" are added to the Single Parent population.

The Displaced Homemakers Network is the only national organization which addresses the specific concerns of displaced homemakers. Through its Washington office, it works to increase displaced homemakers' options for economic self-sufficiency, to provide information about the public policy issues which affect displaced homemakers, to provide technical assistance resources for service providers and to help program staff around the country locate the information and expertise they need to develop programs that work for displaced homemakers.

Network members include traditional service providers and displaced homemaker centers, state and federal agencies, equity specialists, private industry councils, community colleges, vocational/technical institutes, employers, personnel directors, legislative offices, policymakers and opinion leaders, professionals from fields related to displaced homemakers, women's advocates, activists in the field of aging and displaced homemakers themselves.

Displaced Homemakers Network

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